

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1892-93.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1892-93.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

UNDER standing orders that full details should be gone into only in alternate years, the present report should, unlike its predecessor, be one of a general and summary character; in some respects I have been obliged to depart from this ruling, owing to Government having called for special information under several heads in the resolution on last year's annual report.

2. The following statement summarises the comparative statistics of all classes of educational institutions under inspection:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.			1891-92.		1892-93.		Average number of pupils. 1892. 1893.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
<i>Public Institutions—</i>								
University ...	Colleges ...	...	34	5,225	33	5,443	154	165
Secondary ...	{ High English schools	...	368	77,433	365	78,312	210	214
	{ Middle do. do.	...	827	58,501	858	60,039	70	70
	{ Do. vernacular schools	...	1,113	61,351	1,130	63,398	54	56
Primary ...	{ Upper primary do.	...	3,667	135,612	3,704	139,954	36	37
	{ Lower do. do.	...	44,920	987,948	43,829	983,271	21	22
Special (including Madrasahs)	...	...	284	8,500	356	9,401	29	26
Female ...	...	...	2,743	57,801	2,856	60,249	21	21
Total			53,956	1,392,371	53,131	1,400,067	...	...
<i>Private Institutions—</i>								
(1) Advanced, teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	1,294	16,745	1,217	14,812	13	12
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	1,694	18,117	1,796	17,915	10	10
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—								
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards	...	...	568	8,508	622	9,447	14	15
(b) With less than 10 pupils	...	...	4,069	23,063	4,262	24,877	5	5
(3) Elementary, teaching the <i>Koran</i> only	...	...	5,969	70,360	5,219	63,659	11	12
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards	...	...	284	2,801	357	4,279	10	12
Total			13,808	139,594	13,473	134,989	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			67,764	1,531,965	66,604	1,535,056	...	...

3. Public institutions have decreased by 825, but the number of pupils attending them has increased by 7,696. Middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary, special schools and schools for girls have advanced in both respects, and lower primary schools have fallen off in both. In high English schools there is a loss of three schools, but a gain of 879 pupils.

Private institutions have suffered in both numbers and attendance, advanced Arabic and Persian schools show a large falling off in both respects, while on the other hand advanced Sanskrit schools show a gain. It is very doubtful if *Koran* schools, in which nothing else is taught but the mechanical

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reading of the sacred text, ought to have a place in a return which deals with secular instruction. Orders of the Government of India prevent their exclusion.

The gain of one pupil on an average in each school of general instruction (excepting the middle English) is a sure sign of educational strength and stability throughout the province.

It is noteworthy that the number of pupils in receipt of University and secondary education has increased, while primary schools, upper and lower taken together, present a loss—a loss which is, however, inappreciable, viz., from 1,123,560 to 1,123,225, the upper primary having gained almost as many pupils as the lower primary have lost. The figures for lower primary schools for five years are given below:—

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	44,854	982,120
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,098	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,918
1892-93	43,829	983,271

4. The following table shows the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In 1884	there was a gain of	1,369	schools and a gain of	81,517	pupils.
" 1885	"	2,384	"	77,571	"
But in 1886	" a loss of	15,108	"	112,151	"
In 1887	"	191	but a gain of	4,073	"
Again in 1888	" a gain of	6,140	and a	91,843	"
" 1889	"	1,146	"	29,205	"
" 1890	"	1,657	"	9,773	"
But in 1891	" a loss of	335	"	22,980	"
Again in 1892	" a gain of	1,874	"	63,022	"
But in 1893	" a loss of	1,220	"	3,091	"

The net result during the past decade has been a loss of 2,284 schools and a gain of 223,964 pupils. The loss of schools is immaterial when compared with the great increase in the number of pupils.

5. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars on our returns 1,431,528 are boys and 103,528 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 26·2 and of all girls of a school-going age 1·9 per cent. are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·2 and 1·7 respectively.

6. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

		1892.		1893.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
<i>Under public management—</i>					
Managed by Government	...	315	24,195	363	24,713
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	...	202	13,089	212	13,583
<i>Under private management—</i>					
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	...	43,455	1,130,614	41,122	1,114,900
Unaided	...	9,984	224,473	11,431	246,871
Total	...	53,956	1,392,371	53,131	1,400,067
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
Of indigenous instruction	...	13,868	139,594	13,473	134,989
GRAND TOTAL	...	67,824	1,531,965	66,604	1,535,056

Of schools managed by Government there is an increase of 48, and of those managed by District or Municipal Boards an increase of 10. The falling off of 2,333 in the number of schools aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards is to a great extent accounted for by the gain of 1,450 unaided schools, inefficient primary schools having been transferred from

the head of aided to the head of unaided, owing to their having failed to earn a minimum sum fixed for rewards, a rule which was for the first time made general during the year. All this rise and fall will be more fully explained in the sections that follow.

7. The actual receipts fell short of the estimate by Rs. 25,730, as will appear from the following statement:—

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Budget estimate.	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
FEES—			
Government colleges, general ...	1,65,000	1,59,657	* The receipts in colleges and schools managed by Government according to departmental figures as in general table IV came to Rs. 6,14,002. The discrepancy is owing to the exclusion from the Accountant-General's figures of the receipts in the Medical College and the schools of medicine amounting to Rs. 36,399. Taking these into account the difference comes to Rs. 667 only.
Ditto ditto, professional ...	40,000	31,249	
Ditto schools, general ...	3,20,000	3,20,312	
Ditto ditto, special ...	20,000	13,857	
Total fees ...	5,45,000	5,25,105	
CONTRIBUTIONS —			
From Native States and private persons ...	8,000	11,716	
„ Municipalities ...	7,000	6,322	
Land endowments ...	5,000	9,250	
Total contributions ...	20,000	27,288	
MISCELLANEOUS ...	25,000	13,173	
INTEREST ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ...	14,000	12,704	
Total ...	6,04,000	5,78,270*	

In fees the estimated receipts exceeded the actuals by Rs. 19,895; contributions from Native States and private persons exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,716; and land and house endowments brought in Rs. 4,250 more than was anticipated: on the other hand, municipal contributions, miscellaneous items, and interest on Government securities brought in respectively Rs. 678, Rs. 11,827 and Rs. 1,296 less than they were expected to yield.

8. The table below compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures for each being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from Government treasuries on account of "Education":—

BUDGET HEAD.	Sanctioned estimates for 1892-93.	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1892-93.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction ...	64,000	60,759	
2. Inspection ...	3,61,000	3,55,289	
3. Government colleges, general ...	5,26,000	4,99,121	
4. Ditto ditto, professional ...	1,14,000	1,10,963	
5. Ditto schools, general ...	5,39,000	5,32,498	
6. Ditto ditto, special ...	1,46,000	1,48,895	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,98,000	5,87,188	
8. Scholarships ...	1,81,000	1,89,627	
9. Miscellaneous ...	36,000	47,245	
10. Refunds ...	2,000	5,594	
Total ...	25,66,000	25,37,479	
Less receipts, including interest ...	6,04,000	5,78,270	
	19,62,000	19,59,209	

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The actual net expenditure was less than the estimates by Rs. 2,791. In the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 there was an excess of expenditure over estimates to the extent of Rs. 55,115 and Rs. 33,679 respectively. In the report for 1891-92 Mr. Tawney wrote:—"Every year shows that the total expenditure more or less exceeds the amount sanctioned after this deduction," viz., "probable savings." That there has been a small actual saving in the year under review is due to several causes, but more particularly to the facts (1) that the superior Educational Service has been kept down to a very low figure, no appointments having been made to it after the retirement of Messrs. Webb and Tawney and Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik, and (2) that in the middle of the year a call was made upon Mr. Tawney to effect savings to the extent of Rs. 41,000. This order was subsequently withdrawn, but its effect was scarcely the less visible than if it had remained in force:—

The heads under which savings have been effected are:—

- (1) "Direction," with a saving of Rs. 3,241, due to Sir Alfred Croft having obtained an extension of leave on furlough;
- (2) "Inspection," Rs. 5,711, partly due to no one having been appointed to the Superior Service on Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik's retirement, the number of Circle Inspectors having been practically reduced from five to four;
- (3) "Government Colleges, General," Rs. 26,579, due chiefly, *first* to the retirement of Mr. Webb, and *secondly* to the deputation of Mr. Tawney to act as Director up to the time of his subsequent retirement; and *thirdly* to Mr. Prothero's deputation to Assam;
- (4) "Government Colleges, Professional," Rs. 3,037, part of which was due to a saving in the law departments of Colleges, viz. Rs. 2,088, and the balance to a small saving in the Civil Engineering College;
- (5) "Government Schools, General," Rs. 6,502, due chiefly to the sum of Rs. 28,676 sanctioned for expenditure from surplus balances not having been wholly spent;
- (6) "Grants-in-aid," Rs. 10,812. This large saving was chiefly effected owing to the instructions referred to above calling upon Mr. Tawney to largely reduce expenditure.

On the other hand, actuals exceeded estimates in the case of—

- (1) "Government Schools, Special," Rs. 2,895, due (1) to increase of field allowances to the Dacca Survey School; (2) to the appointment of a pandit for the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, and (3) to "probable savings" not having been effected in answer to anticipations;
- (2) "Scholarships," Rs. 8,627. Under this head it is usual to find a considerable excess, probably because some scholarships granted by Assam and other provinces are made tenable in Bengal and are paid for from the treasuries of Bengal: as these charges come to a considerable sum each year, it would appear that something should be done to have the rule altered by which one province can confer educational benefits at the expense of another.
- (3) "Miscellaneous," Rs. 12,245. This head of the estimates includes items for which for the most part *fixed* grants are sanctioned, nevertheless the Accountant-General reduced the estimates made by the Director by Rs. 7,769, and naturally expenditure has been much in excess of the allotments. Such reductions should not be made in future.
- (4) "Refunds." The actual expenditure was Rs. 5,594, against an estimate of Rs. 2,000. The Accountant-General's explanation is as follows:—(1) Rs. 2,500, representing the amount paid by the Moharbhaj estate towards the additional building for the Ravenshaw College, was at first credited to education and was subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department, and (2) Rs. 765, representing the surplus balance of the Midnapore

Hardinge School, was transferred to the Midnapore Municipality. These two items of an *extra-ordinary* kind explain the excess.

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9. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction given, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	YEAR 1891-92.				YEAR 1892-93.			
	Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Expenditure from district funds.	Expenditure from Municipal funds.	Total expenditure in round numbers.	Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Expenditure from district funds in round numbers.	Expenditure from Municipal funds in round numbers.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	94,000	...	...	...	2,09,119
Collegiate	2,03,000	...	...	7,07,000	2,79,670	...	...	6,35,839
Secondary	3,82,000	2,30,000	46,000	30,58,000	3,68,883	2,27,000	37,000	31,74,810
Primary	1,44,000	4,47,000	17,000	25,72,000	1,46,924	4,02,000	24,000	20,07,853
Female	1,58,000	27,000	10,000	7,73,000	1,59,169	29,000	11,000	8,83,089
Special	5,09,000	6,000	1,000	7,00,000	4,63,113	11,000	1,000	6,91,409
Scholarships	1,71,000	20,000	...	2,14,000	1,87,714	24,000	...	2,34,117
Buildings	3,72,000	3,000	5,000	4,18,000	2,85,854	3,000	6,000	3,33,798
Furniture	0,000	2,000	...	10,000	9,543	4,000	...	15,079
Miscellaneous	48,000	81,000	3,000	1,57,000	50,000	63,000	5,000	1,51,551
Superintendence	4,13,000	2,35,000	...	6,52,000	4,14,477	2,30,000	1,000	6,40,087
Total	24,96,000	10,51,000	82,000	93,52,000	23,87,906	9,93,190	85,361	90,45,408

This table is prepared in accordance with the usual practice. I find that the expenditure upon colleges or departments of colleges (including the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur) for professional training is brought down under the head of "Special."

The total educational expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 2,93,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues was less by Rs. 1,08,000 and that from district funds by Rs. 58,000; Municipal expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 3,500: thus the total expenditure from public sources decreased by Rs. 1,66,000. It is pleasing to notice that the expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 57,23,000 to Rs. 61,79,000, or by more than four and-a-half lakhs.

The total charges of the University, which are defrayed from its own fee fund, rose from Rs. 94,000 to Rs. 2,09,119. The explanation given is that the University has given the charges for 15 months including the payments made on account of examinations held in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 1,20,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by nearly Rs. 7,000; while that from district funds and municipalities fell off by Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 9,000, respectively. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,25,000.

There has been an increase of Rs. 37,000 in the total expenditure on primary education. It is satisfactory to see an increased expenditure from municipalities of Rs. 7,000 on this account. There was also an increased expenditure from Provincial revenues of Rs. 3,000; while from district funds the figures show a decrease of Rs. 45,000. This is to a great extent owing to the

instructions issued to District Boards under which uncashed cheques, though issued by the Boards, were not taken into the accounts for the year 1892-93. This is further explained later on. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,59,000.

The total expenditure on female education increased by Rs. 1,10,000, of which the share from private sources came to Rs. 1,06,000. This increased expenditure from private sources is evidence of the fact that the cause of female education is gaining in popularity: the increase in the previous year amounted to Rs. 95,000.

The total expenditure on special instruction shows a decrease of Rs. 8,500. From Provincial revenues, the expenditure was less by Rs. 44,000, and from district funds it increased by Rs. 5,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on the Sibpur Civil Engineering College fell from Rs. 83,042 to Rs. 52,150. In 1891-92 heavy cost was incurred in the purchase of machinery for the general purposes of the college, and in buying new tents for survey work. In the schools for medicine Provincial expenditure increased from Rs. 76,402 to Rs. 91,461. This is explained in the section on Special Instruction, where it is pointed out that the full pay and allowances of the Sub-ordinate Medical Staff are debited against the Temple Medical School. In training schools the expenditure has increased from Rs. 72,202 to Rs. 75,304.

Under the head "Building" the heaviest items of expenditure were (1) Rs. 1,20,751 for constructing a School of Art and Art Gallery in Calcutta; (2) Rs. 43,248 towards the cost of a new chemical laboratory in the Presidency College; (3) Rs. 14,947 for the Darjeeling High School; (4) Rs. 10,821 for a hospital for native students in the Civil Engineering College, and (5) Rs. 31,686 as building grants to schools under private bodies.

10. RECONCILIATION OF THE FIGURES GIVEN BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL AND THOSE OF THE DEPARTMENT.—In former years attempts were made to explain the difference between the figures as given by the Accountant-General in column 3 of the statement given in paragraph 8 and those given by the Department in column 6 of the statement given in paragraph 9, but they proved abortive, and last year it was stated that the two sets of figures were irreconcilable. I have been at much pains to come to a satisfactory explanation, and I am happy to say that I have arrived at what is a correct solution of the problem. I look upon this as the more important just now, because the departmental figures regarding the numbers of schools and pupils have been recently called in question, owing to the great divergence between them and the numbers given by the census, and if it can be shewn that the money returns given in the educational statements are reliable, it will be an indirect proof that the other information given in the returns are also of a trustworthy character.

A comparison of the two statements will show that the two sets of figures are classified upon different principles. In paragraph 8 the classification comes under *budget provision* heads, by which means much Collegiate expenditure is classed under grants-in-aid; in paragraph 9 the education of boys and girls has been separated; again, in this latter statement the expenditure upon the Medical College and medical schools is taken into account, but being budgeted for in the Medical Department it is thrown out by the Accountant-General; again, the expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, which is excluded from the Accountant-General's figures, are included in those of the Department; further, the figures of the Department give the sums spent upon Government educational buildings which, speaking from the Account Department's point of view, come into the Public Works budget; and lastly, the sums entered by the Accountant-General against Government colleges and schools (items 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the statement in paragraph 8) include local receipts which are again deducted at the foot of the statement: whereas, in column 6 of the departmental statement only the net expenditure from Provincial revenues is given, fees, &c., being entered separately. The departmental figures in paragraph 9 can all be verified from general table IV, and accordingly from this general table I proceed to reconcile them with the statement of expenditure as given by the Accountant-General.

11. DIRECTION.—In the departmental figures this is entered as having cost Rs. 60,659. The Accountant-General gives Rs. 60,759. This requires no explanation.

INSPECTION—is put down at Rs. 3,53,788 in general table IV. The Account Department gives the figure Rs. 3,55,289. The difference of Rs. 1,500, which is really a petty matter, is believed to represent some small items of expenditure pertaining to the year 1891-92 which were paid from the treasury in 1892-93, but were omitted from the departmental figures.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—I have had much trouble in reconciling the figures under this head, and found it possible to do so only by going through the budget figures item by item. In the case of the Bethune College the Accountant-General enters the total expenditure Rs. 26,441 under the head of Government Art Colleges, whereas in general table IV only Rs. 5,495 is entered as Collegiate expenditure, the balance coming under the head of secondary instruction. Again, in the case of the Calcutta Madrasah the Accountant-General also enters the whole expenditure Rs. 47,475 against Art Colleges, whereas the departmental figures throw out all except the small sum of Rs. 11,419, this latter sum alone representing *Collegiate* expenditure. The remaining charges on account of the School and Arabic departments are rightly classed by the Department against secondary and special instruction respectively. In this way Rs. 73,916 *minus* Rs. 16,914, or Rs. 57,012, are accounted for. To these add for stores, furniture, and apparatus a sum of Rs. 12,872, and we get an explanation for Rs. 69,884 of the discrepancy between the Accountant-General's Rs. 4,99,421 and the Department's Rs. 4,14,203. There still remains a sum of Rs. 15,334 to be accounted for. About Rs. 4,000 of this has been charged by the Department under the head of Miscellaneous, and the remainder is on account of travelling allowances (thus the Account Department has debited the Sanskrit College with the travelling allowances of its Principal, Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chundra Nyayaratna, while on special duty in Orissa, a charge which in no way should be debited against the College), rents, taxes, petty construction, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—In the first instance we must exclude from general table IV the charges on account of the Medical College, which the Account Department does not reckon. This reduces the items to Law and Engineering.

Under *Law* the figures are:—

Departmental, Rs. 7,172; Accounts, Rs. 6,712. Subtract from Rs. 7,172 the sum of Rs. 469, which remained over and above expenditure as a surplus, and the figures almost tally.

Under *Engineering* at first sight there is an alarming discrepancy, thus:—

	Rs.
The Accountant-General gives for the Civil Engineering College	1,04,251
The departmental figures give only	62,742
	<hr/> 41,509

The discrepancy is reconciled as follows:—The Principal has given the *true* College charges and has omitted from his statement the following items:—

	Rs.
Workshop (actuals)	14,342
Travelling allowances (actuals)	8,684
Boarding charges (actuals)	19,855
New tents (actuals)	2,220
Rents and taxes (actuals)	1,792
Total	<hr/> 41,893

This comes sufficiently near for all practical purposes.

Under **GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL**, the difference of Rs. 5,32,498 as given by the Accountant-General and Rs. 5,37,623 is so slight as hardly to need explanation, but part of it is due to the fact that fees are in some instances retained in schools, the bills being passed only for the difference between charges and local receipts, so that some of the expenditure never comes within the ken of the Accounts Department.

Throwing out of consideration medical schools (which do not appear in the Educational Budget), general table IV shows an expenditure upon **GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL**, of Rs. 1,87,390; the Accountant-General gives it as

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Rs. 1,48,895. Whence comes the difference of Rs. 38,495? Taking the several classes of schools, the following figures show the discrepancies:—

	Accountant-General.	Departmental.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. School of Art ...	41,693	29,922
2. Training schools ...	69,521	72,291
3. Guru-training classes ...	6,896	7,207
4. Survey schools ...	14,223	14,560
5. Industrial schools * ...	1,951	2,056
6. Madrasahs ...	13,916	59,933
7. Petty construction and furniture and apparatus	694	694

* Net expenditure only taken.

Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 scarcely need explanation: it may be observed here that petty discrepancies necessarily result from the practice in some schools of taking credit for countersigned bills as they would for cash, though the money may not actually have been drawn from the treasury. The *School of Art* discrepancy arises from the Accountant-General including in his budget figures the Art Gallery expenditure, of which no account is taken by the Department of Public Instruction. Of the discrepancy against Madrasahs, I give the following explanation:—The Account Department figures are made up of two items—expenditure on account of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, viz. Rs. 13,264, and that on account of the Cox's Bazaar Madrasah, viz. Rs. 652. These two items are included in the departmental figures, which also include Rs. 11,419 paid from Provincial revenues on account of the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah, as explained above, and likewise the fees and payments on account of the Madrasahs from the Mohsin Fund. These additional items come up to Rs. 34,548, which, added to Rs. 13,916 + Rs. 11,419, make Rs. 59,883, which almost exactly tallies with the figures given by the Department.

GRANTS-IN-AID are put down by the Account Department at Rs. 5,87,188. I calculate them as follows:—

General Table IV.

	Rs.
Column 9 ...	1,674
	7,023
	361
	1,376
	25,120
	2,82,549
Column 16 ...	2,14,311
	9,646
	36,623
Footnotes (b) and (c) ...	3,200
Add abolished schools, column 27.	5,500
	5,87,386

The difference is too slight to need explanation.

Departmental MISCELLANEOUS comes to Rs. 50,660, from which omit Rs. 5,500 included above under grants-in-aid, and add Rs. 2,058 on account of boarding charges (not entered by the Lady Principal) in the Bethune School, and we get Rs. 47,218, against Rs. 47,245 as given by the Accountant-General.

In conclusion, the charges for BUILDINGS which are entered in the departmental figures, appear in the Account Department figures under the head of Public Works.

I have entered at considerable length into this explanation as it appears right once for all to vindicate the figures as supplied by the Department of Public Instruction, instead of dealing with them as if they were accurate, though at the same time stating that the discrepancies between them and those given by the Account Department are irreconcilable. I can only express wonder at the marvellous accordance which is found to exist between the main features of the two sets of figures. The column of remarks in paragraph 7 shows how closely they agree in the matter of RECEIPTS.

12. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age taken at the usual rate:—

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Position, 1892-93.	Position, 1891-92.	District.	Male population	Number of boys of school-going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.	
					Year 1891-92.	Year 1892-93.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	Hooghly ...	259,139	79,370	49,348	60,641	62.1	63.8
2	1	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	47,907	47,569	62.7	62.3
3	3	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	31,460	31,190	57.9	56.9
4	4	Tippura ...	911,799	136,770	73,616	76,318	63.8	55.8
5	5	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	94,387	101,932	48.1	51.9
6	6	Balasore ...	481,638	72,245	34,760	31,836	48.1	48.2
7	7	Calcutta ...	446,746	67,011	31,561	31,948	47	47.6
8	10	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	40,174	43,441	43.4	47
9	13	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,430	43,130	45,048	42.3	43.9
10	9	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	34,411	34,288	43.6	43.4
11	12	21 Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	64,038	63,276	43.1	42.6
12	14	Backergunge ...	1,104,413	165,666	71,141	70,030	42	42.2
13	16	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,415	21,456	23,113	36.7	39.5
14	8	Dacca ...	1,200,583	180,087	84,034	70,627	46	39.2
15	16	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	35,065	35,633	37.8	38.5
16	11	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	61,129	47,712	43.3	33.8
17	17	Singbhum ...	271,417	40,712	12,657	13,737	31	33
18	18	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	38,046	41,450	29.3	31.9
19	19	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	19,397	19,854	27.2	27.8
20	20	Faridpur ...	893,031	133,963	31,983	34,751	26	25.9
21	21	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	21,184	21,935	23	24.1
22	23	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	27,261	31,690	19.3	22.4
23	24	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	22,702	26,422	18.8	21.9
24	25	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	10,851	11,015	18	18.3
25	31	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	20,490	22,052	16	18.1
26	31	Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	17,989	18,375	17	18
27	27	Mymensingh ...	1,788,616	268,292	46,893	46,085	17	17.4
28	27	Bogra ...	418,916	62,837	11,116	10,868	17	17.2
29	26	Manbhum ...	593,199	84,980	15,298	14,671	17.1	16.4
30	30	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	25,697	24,896	16.4	15.8
31	33	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	22,272	23,504	15	15.8
32	32	Hazaribagh ...	566,964	85,044	13,010	13,513	15.2	15.8
33	32	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	2,318	2,845	12	15.4
34	35	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	20,087	21,564	14.3	15.3
35	37	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	12,393	11,439	14.8	13.8
36	37	Rangpur ...	1,031,812	159,271	19,919	21,693	12	13.6
37	38	Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	16,171	17,756	12	13.5
38	38	Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	12,661	13,222	12	13.4
39	22	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,088	37,709	22,595	22.2	13.2
40	37	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	51,698	7,415	7,153	13	13
41	36	Orissa Tributary						
42	36	Mahals ...	935,218	140,282	15,692	17,076	13.1	12.1
43	36	Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	21,247	24,322	10.3	11.8
44	36	Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	21,353	22,890	10.9	11.7
45	35	Shahabad ...	990,799	148,519	18,036	16,645	12.2	11.1
46	35	Bhagalpur ...	1,004,865	150,730	21,200	16,295	14	10
47	...	Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	11,994	15,055	8	10
48	...	Palamau ...	294,320	44,148	2,726	3,812	6.1	8.6
49	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,934	356	697	3.9	7.6
Total ...			36,412,749	5,461,892	1,419,120	1,418,129	25.9	25.9

The numbers given in the columns 1 and 2 show the relative positions of the districts from an educational point of view and how they have changed during the year under review. There were a few inaccuracies in the figures for some districts as given in the report for 1891-92; these have been corrected in column 6 above.

The districts with 50 per cent. or upwards of their male children at school were, in 1892-93, 5 in number, against 4 in 1891-92; those from 40 to 49 were 7 against 10; those from 20 to 39 were 11 against 8; those from 10 to 19 per cent. remained at the same figure, viz. 23, and those with less than 10 per cent. were 2 against 3.

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13. The following table compares the pupils in all schools of general instruction for the last two years. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high English schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of those schools and in the higher classes of middle schools down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary stage* the lower sections of primary schools and classes; these last again are subdivided into those who read and those who do not read printed books:—

STAGE.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92	1892-93.		
High	26,762	27,161*	399	...
Middle	46,191	44,447	...	1,744
Upper primary	76,366	77,638	1,272	...
Lower " (higher section) ...	823,412	847,461	24,049	...
" " (lower ") ...	405,915	388,281	...	17,634
Total ...	1,378,646	1,384,988	25,720	19,378
			Net increase ... 6,342	

* 236 scholars not returned.

The pupils in the high stage of instruction increased by 399, but there was a falling off of 1,744 among the pupils of the middle stage; that is, there has been some decrease in the number of pupils engaged in secondary education. On the other hand, the upper primary stage and the higher section of the lower primary stage show very considerable increases, pointing to a tendency to introduce the use of printed books into all schools of a primary or elementary character, and a gain in the popularity of these institutions.

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14. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year. Sir Alfred Croft went on furlough on the 5th of April 1893, giving over charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction to Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E. On the retirement of the latter from the service of Government I assumed charge of the office on the 27th December 1892, and I continued in charge during the remainder of the year. On the 19th December 1892 I was relieved of my duties as Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, by Mr. G. A. Stack, who had previously been serving as a Professor in the Presidency College. Mr. Bellett, the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, was on privilege leave for two months and ten days from the 25th September 1892, and Mr. Livingstone, Officiating Principal of the Rajshahi College, acted for him from that date to the 31st October 1892, and Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, acted for him for the latter part of his leave, viz., up to the 4th December. Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik, the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, retired from the service on the 6th June 1892 after a long and meritorious service of nearly 35 years. The Circle was then divided in two, and Babu Beni Madhav De, Assistant Inspector of Schools, held charge of the Burdwan Division, and Babu Radha Nath Ray, Joint-Inspector of Schools, held charge of the Orissa Division, both as temporary Inspectors of Schools, to the end of the year. Babu Siv Chandra Gui, Lecturer, Sanskrit College, held office as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from the 19th September 1892 to the end of the year. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, was absent on privilege leave for two months and twelve days from the 3rd May 1892: the duties of his office were entrusted during his absence to Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, in addition to his own duties. Maulavi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, was on privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from the 10th October 1892. Lastly, Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpur, was on privilege leave for two months from 27th June 1892, his place being taken by Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum.

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By the retirement of Mr. Tawney, the Department of Public Instruction has lost the services of an officer whom it could least of all spare. It is unnecessary for me to dilate here upon his ripe scholarship which has earned for him a world-wide reputation. I may however be permitted to say that Students and Professors, in fact all who in this country have had the privilege of serving under him or knowing him, mourn the loss of a true friend, and feel that by his departure from the country they have one and all suffered a loss which cannot be replaced. The following tribute to his merits was paid by the Bengal Government shortly after his resignation:—

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot allow Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, to retire from the service of Government, without recording his acknowledgment of that officer's great ability and his labours in the cause of education in Bengal. As a Sanskrit scholar Mr. Tawney has earned a European reputation; as a Professor, as Principal of the Presidency College, and as an influential member of the Calcutta University, he has held a conspicuous position, and has conduced greatly to the elevation of the standard of higher education in the departments with which he has been so long connected.

15. Mr. Tawney as Director of Public Instruction made a tour extending over 17 days in the month of August 1892, during which he visited the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Hooghly, and inspected colleges and schools, and held conferences with district officers: at head-quarters much of his time was occupied at meetings of Directors and Boards connected with the Bruce Trust, the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, the Hindu Hostel and University meetings. He was in very indifferent health during the latter part of his service and was ordered not to leave Calcutta.

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16. The following table shows the tours which I made in the three months of the year during which I acted as Director:—

MONTH.	Days on tour out of head-quarters.	Places visited.	Work done.
January 1893 ...	12	Sibpur, Hooghly, and Midnapore.	Inspection of Civil Engineering and Midnapore Colleges, the local schools at Midnapore, and the Hooghly Training School.
February „ ...	20	Burdwan, Cuttack, and Hooghly.	Inspection of Burdwan, Cuttack, and Hooghly Colleges and of schools at those places. Attendance by invitation at a District Board meeting at Burdwan.
March „ ...	8	Giridih and Hazaribagh.	Reformatory and schools at Hazaribagh. Conference with Dr. Saise at Giridih on the subject of training Mining Engineers.

17. To the work done in the foregoing statement may be added work of a special kind in Calcutta as follows:—

Four University meetings.

Two Bruce Trust meetings.

Three meetings of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College.

Two meetings of the Hindu Hostel Board.

Two Conferences.

One meeting of the Darjeeling Girls' School Committee.

Two prize distributions.

18. My full work of inspection in the year for three months as Director and nine months as Inspector of Schools is shown in the following table:—

	Days on tour out of head-quarters.	VISITS PAID IN SITU TO—														Total visits.	REMARKS.
		Colleges.	Technical schools.	Hostels.	Reformatories.	Special schools.	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Girls' schools.			Indigenous.		
												High and middle.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.			
As Director three months	40	8	1	6	2	7	12	1	1	...	1	2	7	2	...	50	As Inspector I spent on inspection out of head-quarters 13 days Patna, 12 days in Gaya, 21 in Shahabad, 4 days in bhanga, 12 days in Muzaffar 5 days in Saran, 5 days in Ch paran, 10 days in Bhagal 5 days in Monghyr, 20 days the Sonthal Parganas, 5 day Purnea, and 4 days in Malda,
As Inspector nine months	118	...	2	...	...	4	47	13	17	4	26	...	2	3	1	119	
Total	158	8	3	6	2	11	59	14	18	4	27	2	9	5	1	169	

19. The work done by the other Inspectors and by the Assistant Inspectors of Schools is shown below in the usual form:—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED.									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	153	75	19	29	13	55	43	15	2	251	305
Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (a).	80 22	19	11	18	6	43	9	1	1	107	320
„ Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, for 1 month and 4 days.		4	8	1	1	2	2	1	...	19	
„ Binswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division (b).	130	8	20	15	10	87	19	6	1	172	305
„ Brahma Mohan Mallik, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	Retired on 5th June 1892.										

Retired on 5th June 1892.

(a) On privilege leave for a month and a-half from 11th August 1892, and Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools 24 Parganas, officiating.

(b) On privilege leave for two months from 27th June 1892, and Babu Krishna Kisore Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum, officiating.

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NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED.									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Babu Beni Madhav De, M.A., as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Western Circle (Burdwan Division).	117	34	10	17	8	31	7	5	...	112	305
" Beni Madhav De, M.A., as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
" Shib Chandra Gul, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	124	38	15	14	14	32	19	6	...	138	104
" Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, from 1st April to 20th June 1892, and Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, from 21st June 1892 to 31st March 1893.	143	18	25	19	37	81	23	8	6	222	365
" Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	158	24	10	34	29	65	10	5	...	194	305
" Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	100	18	14	38	20	30	10	8	4	151	305
Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle (a)	176	50	49	61	15	11	10	11	...	193	205
" W. B. Livingstone, Officiating Principal, Rajshahi College, in charge of the duties of the office of Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, in addition to his own.	34	4	2	2	...	...	2	6	...	10	37
" G. A. Stack, Professor, Presidency College, as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, from 20th December 1892 to 31st March 1893.	64	10	13	20	9	10	1	1	8	67	102
" J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	202	12	39	64	65	348	23	2	19	672	305
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division (b).	147	12	36	80	16	91	5	2	6	198	293
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.	132*	5	17	18	25	106	6	5	99	341	293
" Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., as Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for 2 months and 12 days.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
" Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions (c).	121	33	29	27	34	68	32	8	2	233	320
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools ...	79	34	105	...	18	3	...	...	...	100	365
" C. Edwards, Temporary Assistant Inspector of European Schools.	55	24	60	...	14	3	...	...	...	101	365

(a) On privilege leave for two months and 10 days from 25th September 1892.

(b) On privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days from 3rd May 1892.

(c) On privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days from 10th October 1892.

* Exclusive of 19 days spent on special work out of head-quarters.

(a) Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee Bahadur spent on tour 69 days in Chota Nagpur and 83 days in the Presidency Division. Considering the calls upon his time at head-quarters, I consider that he has shown remarkable energy. His 152 days were spent as follows:—13 in Manbhum, 8 in Singhbhum, 15 in Hazaribagh, 13 in Lohardaga, 20 in Palamau, 26 in 24-Parganas, 18 in Nadia, 15 in Jessore, 10 in Khulna, and 14 in Murshidabad. No explanation for the short work done by Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, has been offered. It is a fact, however, that a very large portion of his time is taken up by inspection, and Text-book Committee work in Calcutta, and these may perhaps be accepted as constituting sufficient excuse. His 80 days on inspection work in the Presidency Division are up of made 33 days in the 24-Parganas, 20 in Nadia, 8 in Jessore, and 19 in Murshidabad. His 22 days on tour in the Rajshahi Division were spent, six in Darjeeling, two in Dinajpur, one in Jalpaiguri, six in Pabna, three in Rajshahi, and four in Rangpur. I am at a loss to understand why he should have found it necessary in the short time he was in the division to pay flying visits to six out of the seven districts. Making allowance for his two months on privilege leave, Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, is not behindhand with 130 days on tour. These are made up of 35 days in Manbhum, 46 in Hazaribagh, 8 in Lohardaga, 15 in Palamau, and 26 in Singhbhum. His attention to the Lohardaga district was of too short duration.

(b) It is unnecessary to refer to the work done by Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik, as he retired early in the year. Babu Beni Madhav De, who in the full year spent only 120 days on tour and inspected only 115 schools, does not appear to have been very active. He has given no explanation for the short work done by him. His 120 days are made up of 23 in Howrah, 7 in Hooghly, 26 in Burdwan, 21 in Birbhum, 29 in Bankura, 12 in Midnapore, and 2 days on special duty in Calcutta. His time might, I should think, have been more evenly distributed over the several districts under his control. Seven and twelve days respectively in the important districts of Hooghly and Midnapore

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were hardly sufficient, since his work lay in one Division only. Babu Siv Chandra Gui, who spent 124 days on tour during little more than six months' service as an inspecting officer, deserves special commendation for activity. He was for 50 days on tour in the Howrah district, 19 in Hooghly, 25 in Burdwan, 5 in Birbhum, 5 in Bankura, and 16 in Midnapore. It is to be presumed that in a full year he would have given more time to the three last-named districts.

(c) In addition to the 143 days spent on tour by Babu Radha Nath Roy, Joint-Inspector of the Orissa Division, he was on inspection duty at head-quarters for 26 days. His duties also as Secretary to the Orissa Text-book Committee interfere considerably with his touring. The time spent by him on inspection duty may therefore be reckoned as satisfactory. He gave 41 days to Cuttack, 27 to Puri, 46 to Balasore, and 29 to the Tributary Mahals.

(d) Babu Dina Nath Sen made up 158 days as follows :—74 in the Dacca, 12 in Faridpur, 19 in Backergunge, 12 in Mymensingh, 19 in Tippera, and 17 in Noakhali, besides 5 days on duty in Calcutta. He remarks :—“The number of days put down for Dacca is necessarily large, because, in the first place, it includes those days which were spent in passing through that district when going to other districts and when returning from them; also because the number of high schools in Dacca is considerably larger than in other districts.” Under orders passed by Government in No. 2404, dated 31st August 1892, the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is no longer required to visit schools in the Chittagong Division. I am not sure that I entirely understand the grounds upon which this order was passed. When in the Eastern Circle for six or seven years, I found no difficulty in spending a reasonable number of days in each of the districts of the Chittagong Division. Maulavi Abdul Karim, the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, was on tour for 121 days only, viz., 36 in Dacca, 23 in Faridpur, 31 in Backergunge, 14 in Mymensingh, 4 in Tippera, 13 in Noakhali. He has offered no explanation for not having visited Chittagong, which is a most important Musalman district with a large Government madrasah and several other madrasahs scattered throughout it; and since no explanation of his neglect has been offered, I must express myself as being much surprised at what is apparently a serious dereliction of duty on his part.

(e) Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, fell short of the prescribed limit of 150 days on tour, having been out for 100 days only. His excuse is that “this being my first year in Chittagong, I suffered most severely from the climate of the place.” I do not know that I am altogether satisfied with this explanation. It would be well, however, before passing judgment to wait and see what amount of work he may do in the current year.

(f) Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, spent away from head-quarters 23 days in Bogra, 15 in Darjeeling, 9 in Dinajpur, 11 in Jalpaiguri, 39 in Pabna, 16 in Rajshahi, and 63 in Rangpur—in all 176 days. The necessity for his spending so many days in the Rangpur district is not apparent, but as several days were spent at the head-quarters of the district, it is probable that he was engaged in some special work with the District Board, and that the zilla and training and industrial schools required more than usual attention. Mr. Bellett, after a period of useful and excellent work of more than 30 years' duration, retired from the service in the month of April 1893.

(g) Mr. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, was particularly energetic in the 102 days during which he was in charge. He was out on inspection duty for 64 days. They were spent—11 days in Patna, 25 in Gaya, 16 in Muzaffarpur, and 12 in Darbhanga. It was not possible for him to go to all his districts: he took up the work where I had left off. Mr. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna, with a record of 202 days on tour and 572 visits to schools displayed extraordinary activity: it appears to me that his inspections would be of a more useful character if he made them more thorough and did not attempt to make them so numerous. It is no doubt of importance that he should concern himself to a large extent with primary education in the several districts, but it seems unnecessary that he should visit on an average more than two primary schools for each day on tour. His work should lie more among schools of a higher order, and in checking the work of the lower grades of inspecting officers. He gave 54 days to Patna, 26 to Gaya, 42 to Shahabad,

24 to Saran, 24 to Champaran, 16 to Muzaffarpur, and 16 to Darbhanga. He appears to have spent more time in Patna than the number of its schools and the educational importance of the district would seem to warrant. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, who was for 293 days on duty, was on tour for 147 days and inspected 198 schools. His tour was for 24 days in Bhagalpur, 41 in Monghyr, 33 in Purnea, 30 in the Sonthal Parganas, and 19 in Malda. Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, devoted 132 days to inspection work, viz., 34 in Patna, 8 in Shahabad (42 Patna Division), 26 in Bhagalpur, 5 in Monghyr, 38 in Purnea, and 21 in Malda (90 in Bhagalpur Division). He also spent 19 days on special work out of head-quarters.

(h) The work of Mr. Bamford and Mr. Edwards, the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of European Schools, is of a special nature and requires their presence at head-quarters for a great part of the year, so it cannot be measured by the usual tests. From the special report which I sent in to Government (No. 1808, dated 25th March 1893) on the subject of European education, it will be seen that the work of these two officers was marked by energy and devotion to duty.

(i) Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Female Schools, visited outside Calcutta, 63 schools and 49 zananas during the year. She was on tour outside head-quarters for 34 days. In Calcutta she visited 46 schools and 189 zananas.

20. The following table shews the work done by the Deputy Inspectors :—

DISTRICT.		Name.	Days serving as an inspecting offi- cer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD- QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to second- ary schools.	Second- ary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
				Actual.	Reckoned in propor- tion to a full year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
BURDWAN DI- vision.	Burdwan ...	Babu Charu Chunder Chatterji	300	149	181	184	86	105	This offi- cer's work is confined to Calcutta.
	Bankura ...	" Mati Lal Mallik, M.A. ...	348	177	185	275	91	70	
	Birbhum ...	" Hira Lal Pal, B.A. ...	365	178	178	274	78	42	
	Midnapore ...	" Uma Prasad De ...	365	211	211	333	93	92	
	Hooghly ...	" Sripati Banerji ...	365	153	153	323	111	111	
	Howrah ...	" Hara Mohun Bhattacharji	343	158	168	230	68	52	
PRESIDENCY Division.	Calcutta ...	" Ishan Chunder Ghosh, M.A.	306	...	...	158	29	...
	24-Parganas	" Mati Lal Mitra as Deputy and Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools.	365	154	154	158	70	146	
	Nadia ...	" Hari Nath Sen, B.A. ...	365	159	159	206	98	86	
	Jessore ...	" Kanti Chunder Chatterji	365	154	154	215	99	84	
	Khulna ...	" Hari Har Das ...	365	171	171	272	138	79	
	Murshid- abad.	" Phani Bhusan Bose, M.A.	305	170	203	337	81	61	
RAJSHAH Division.	Dinajpur ...	" Bhubaneswar Gupta ...	365	174	174	181	85	29	
	Rajshahi ...	" Kali Nath Chaudhuri ...	306	167	199	172	91	28	
	Rangpur ...	" Adi Nath Mitra ...	327	166	185	173	116	63	
	Pabna ...	" Mahendra Nath Datta ...	289	156	197	249	106	60	
	Bogra ...	" Giridhari Bose ...	365	155	155	162	88	29	
	Jalpaiguri	" Jadu Nath Chakravarti ...	325	157	176	157	59	23	
DACCA Division.	Dacca ...	" Uma Kisore Roy ...	365	156	156	264	169	174	
	Faridpur ...	" Tarak Bandhu Chakra- varti.	327	153	171	271	111	103	
	Backergunge	" Ram Sundar Baysak ...	349	221	231	537	158	95	
	Mymensingh	" Radha Kisore Chakravarti	310	168	198	371	131	128	
CHITTAGONG Division.	Chittagong and Hill Tracts.	" Sarada Kantha Sen ...	356	168	172	300	110	55	
	Tippera ...	" Kumud Bandhu Bose ...	294	130	161	279	112	83	
	Noakhali ...	" Mahim Chunder Chatterji, B.A.	286	98	125	260	81	49	

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DISTRICT.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PATNA DIVISION.	Patna ...	Babu Bhagwan Prasad ...	365	231	231	551	60	14
	Gaya ...	" Dwarka Prasad ...	365	172	172	304	61	15
	Shahabad...	" Beni Prasad Misra ...	273	122	168	253	47	20
	Saran ...	Munshi Abdur Rahim ...	365	202	202	358	94	17
	Champanan	Babu Radha Lal ...	273	127	170	301	36	12
	Muzaffarpur.	" Ram Prakash Lal ...	308	168	199	341	65	13
	Darbhanga	" Sajiwan Lal ...	365	154	154	373	44	12
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	Bhagalpur	" Som Nath Jharkandi, B.A. ...	365	171	171	295	58	12
	Monghyr {	" Ramdhani Pande ...	159	96	220	266	31	14
		" Bhagavati Sahay offg. ...	194	73	137	174	27	
	Purnea ..	" Baldeo Misra, B.A. ...	334	147	161	162	51	13
	Sonthal Parganas.	" Hari Das Banerji, M.A. ...	365	167	167	185	39	17
ORISSA DIVISION.	Malda ...	Munshi Mir Sajiad Ali ...	365	157	157	243	74	23
	Cuttack ...	Babu Piyari Mohan Sen ...	365	154	154	250	66	39
	Puri ...	" Bhagavati Charan Sen ...	365	153	153	289	51	21
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Balasore ...	" Raghu Nath Ghosh offg.	264	164	227	389	80	30
	Hazaribagh	" Gopal Chundro Ghosal ...	365	192	192	397	53	17
	Lohardaga }	" Kalika Nand Mukherji	365	180	180	466	44	14
	Palamu }	" Krishna Kisore Adhikari, M.A., as Deputy Inspector and as Offg. Assistant Inspector.	365	179	179	322	...	24
	Manbhum							
	Singhbhum	" Ram Taran Samanta ...	365	177	177	347	45	12

In the table above I have made a slight departure from the usual practice under which had been given in each district the total amount of inspection work performed by Deputy Inspectors and their substitutes in their absence. I regard the duties of Deputy Inspectors as of sufficient importance to require that the table should be made of a *personal* character, and in the case of temporary absences I have increased the number of days on tour for each officer to the proportion for a full year: this proportion will be found in column 5 of the table. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am able to bring to notice that in two instances only have the Deputy Inspectors, in proportion to their period of service as inspecting officers, fallen short of the prescribed limit of days (150) to be spent on tour. These instances are to be found in the case of Babu Mohim Chandra Chatterjea of Noakhali, and Babu Bhagavati Sahay, who officiated for a little more than six months in Monghyr. The former officer's proportion fell short by 25 days. Regarding this officer I can myself testify to his having been in a very bad state of health on account of which he was quite unable to travel for a considerable period: this ultimately necessitated his going on leave for nearly three months. Regarding Babu Bhagavati Sahay, it may be mentioned that the period during which he served as Deputy Inspector was in the earlier months of the year, during portions of which inspection work is either impossible or comparatively unnecessary. It is thus my pleasing duty to record of one and all the Deputy Inspectors that, so far as touring has been concerned, work has been satisfactory. Babu Bhagawan Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Patna, was on tour for 231 days; Babu Ram Sundar Basak of Backergunge for 221 days; next comes Babu Uma Prasad De of Midnapore with 211 days, and Maulavi Abdur Rahim of Saran with 202 days. The greatest number of visits paid to schools *in situ* are to be found in the case of Babu Ram Sundar Basak (587 visits) and of Babu Bhagwan Prasad (551 visits). I am inclined to regard so many visits as an exhibition of mistaken zeal,

and to think that less ostentatious work such as that performed by Babu Uma Prasad De of Midnapore with 211 days on tour and 333 visits paid, and of Babu Phani Bhusan Basu of Murshidabad, with 170 days in 10 months and 337 visits paid, gives evidence of work of a more valuable kind.

In the Sonthal Parganas a special Deputy Inspector was sanctioned for the supervision of Sonthal schools, and Babu Bidhudan Mandal, B.A., was appointed to the post, which he joined on the 9th November.

21. The following table shews in the usual form the work done by the Sub-Inspectors during 1892-93 :—

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside headquarters	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	6	1,166	2,101	1,303	
	Bankura ...	4	881	2,452	1,119	
	Birbhum ...	3	693	1,347	1,009	
	Midnapore ...	10	2,311	5,756	4,302	
	Hooghly ...	5	970	2,034	1,755	
	Howrah ...	3	563	1,091	817	
	Average for the Division, 31 officers	...	210	477	343	
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	11	2,281	5,152	1,808	
	Nadia ...	6	1,226	2,555	870	
	Jessore ...	6	1,190	2,363	1,124	
	Khulna ...	4	828	1,804	1,405	
	Murshidabad ...	4	866	1,847	673	
	Average for the Division, 31 officers	...	206	412	189	
Calcutta ...	...	1	...	252	...	
Rajshahi ...	Dinajpur ...	6	1,356	2,393	815	
	Rajshahi ...	3	612	569	458	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,592	2,095	795	
	Pabna ...	4	853	1,712	592	
	Bogra ...	2	479	708	360	
	Darjeeling ...	1	161	214	44	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	470	778	304	
	Average for the Division, 27 officers	...	204	314	126	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	1,226	2,185	4,799	
	Faridpur ...	4	832	1,426	1,486	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,181	2,008	3,329	
	Mymensingh ...	6	1,246	2,298	2,193	
	Average for the Division, 21 officers	...	213	391	562	
Chittagong...	Chittagong ...	4	888	1,402	1,683	
	Noakhali ...	3	666	1,368	2,500	
	Tippera ...	4	961	1,682	4,176	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	266	99	43	
	Average for the Division, 12½ officers	...	222	364	672	
Patna ...	Patna ...	4	1,011	2,615	2,148	
	Gaya ...	4	861	2,021	1,353	
	Shahabad ...	4	705	1,365	794	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	729	1,816	1,632	
	Darbhanga ...	3	707	1,653	1,284	
	Saran ...	4	911	2,406	1,075	
	Champaran ...	2	383	969	1,035	
	Average for the Division, 25 officers	...	212	513	372	

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DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	4	803	1,362	997	* There was a 2nd Sub-Inspector from March 1893. He is not taken into account in this statement.
	Monghyr ...	3	620	1,629	1,412	
	Purnea ...	4	818	1,457	911	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	8	1,788	2,166	776	
	Malda ...	2	299	627	366	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	206	340	212	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5	1,010	2,427	3,339	
	Puri ...	3	730	1,837	1,810	
	Balasore ...	3	633	1,746	2,071	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	7	1,362	1,459	1,927	
	Average for the Division, 18 officers	...	207	415	568	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	2	453	1,138	470	
	Lohardaga ...	3	651	1,107	492	
	Palamau ...	1	240	420	200	
	Manbhum ...	3*	529	1,039	495	
	Singbhum ...	2	2,355	4,706	2,063	
Average for the Division, 11 officers		...	214	428	188	

The Sub-Inspectors have on an average exceeded the prescribed number of days to be spent on tour in all the divisions. Of the officers who have fallen short (taking the proportion for a full year of service), there are—in the Presidency Babu Girinda Gopal Ghosh, Babu Rasik Lal Ray, Babu Bhaba Nath Chatterjee of the 24-Parganas, and Babus Sri Nath Banerji and Hari Charan Mukerji of the Jessore district. Babu Girinda Gopal Ghosh was on duty partly in the 24-Parganas and partly in Manbhum, and in both districts his work was unsatisfactory. The Inspector of Schools has been instructed to watch this officer's work carefully during the current year. In the Dacca Division it is found that Babu Prasanna Kumar Mozumdar of Dacca fell short of the requirements; this is excusable on the ground that much of his inspection work is close to head-quarters in the municipal area of the town of Dacca. This remark will explain apparent shortcomings in the case of other Departmental Sub-Inspectors; in fact if the number of days on inspection duty at head-quarters spent by Babu Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar be added to those spent on duty outside head-quarters, it will be found that his record comes up to 239 days. I am of opinion that in the case of Departmental Sub-Inspectors these days on inspection duty at head-quarters should be allowed to count to their credit. Thus we have the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Mymensingh and Barisal apparently doing short work, though such is not in reality the case. Leaving them out of count in the Dacca Division I find only one Sub-Inspector behind the mark, viz., Babu Kali Prasanna Das with 171 days on tour; but as he was on duty for only 249 days, he is actually in excess of the due proportion. Babu Nilkanal Mukerji and Babu Umes Chandra Das Gupta respectively of Pirojpur and Nalchiti with 268 and 266 days were on tour for the greatest number of days. In the Chittagong Division one Sub-Inspector of the Tippera district did short work. He was in bad health and died during the year. In the Chittagong district Babu Mati Lal Das, B.A., Sub-Inspector of the Patiya Circle, is reported upon unfavourably as being an inferior inspecting officer, though the Chairman of the District Board speaks well of his ability. Babu Govinda Chandra Chakravati, Sub-Inspector of Chittagong, though he reached the standard of 200 days, nevertheless inspected only 301 schools. It is to be noticed, however, that the Deputy Inspector has a good opinion of him. In the report for the Burdwan Division

last year regarding the short work done by Babu Braja Bullab Mitra, the following remark was made:—"This officer has been severely censured year after year for want of activity." In the report of the Assistant Inspector of Burdwan, I read regarding this officer's tour of 127 days—"The severe censure and strong warning given him year after year * * * has had very little real effect." As warnings do not produce the required result, I have ordered his reduction from Class VI on Rs. 100 to Class VII on Rs. 75 for one year. It is to be hoped that this punishment will have a salutary effect. In this division we find short work also done by Babu Abinash Chandra Mittra (viz., 118 days in nine months); this is ascribed to ill-health, which compelled him to take three months' leave. Another officer was behindhand, namely, Babu Ram Krishna Chatterji. He has since retired from the service. Babu Hara Mohan Ray fell short by many days; this is also ascribed to ill-health, but as he was below the prescribed minimum in the previous year, he has been warned to be more careful in future. The following officers are commended for remarkable activity:—Babu Gopinath Mozumdar, Babu Rama Nath Ghosh, Babu Durga Das Ghosh, and Babu Syama Charan Sen, all of the Midnapore district, with 803, 769, 754, and 737 visits paid respectively, though I am not sure that there has not been a little excess of zeal displayed by them. In the Patna Division Babu Bal Krishna Das, Sub-Inspector in Gaya, fell short by 44 days, and no satisfactory reason has been given. Another failure is in the case of Babu Jammun Ram, who was short by 25 days; but in his case good grounds for his apparent lack of activity have been adduced. Three or four others are mentioned as coming below the prescribed limit, but I find that they were absent on leave, so that fault does not properly attach to them. Babu Bhairav Narayan and Maulavi Muhammad Hafizullah are commended for particularly good work. The Assistant Inspector, Mr. Reuther, writes:—"The work of the others does not commend itself to me as having been of sufficiently thorough a character to merit special mention." In the Bhagalpur Division the short work by Departmental Sub-Inspectors Babu Raghunath Sahay and Babu Giriwardhari Lal was made up for by inspections at head-quarters. Another officer was prevented by ill-health from completing his full complement. Cases described as inexcusable are those of Babu Sarada Prasad Ghosh and Babu Anada Prasad Chatterjee of Malda, who were only 145 and 168 days respectively out of head-quarters without sufficient excuse. Sub-Inspectors commended for good work are Babu Braja Bihari Sahai, Babu Gauri Prasad Singh, Maulavi Abu Muhammad, Babu Raghu Nath Sahay, and Babu Tarak Nath Dube. In Chota Nagpur no Sub-Inspector is reported as having done short work. Babu Sures Chandra Sarkar (with 254 days and 490 visits) and Babu Siva Sankar Lal (with 228 days and 512 visits) are specially praised for good work. The Sub-Inspectors of the Rajshahi Division are not very favourably reported upon by the Inspector. This division is notoriously unhealthy, and this may partially excuse 8 out of 27 officers who failed to attain the prescribed minimum number of days. The following officers, Babu Utsab Chandra Maitra (274 days) and Babu Priya Nath Basu (235 days), receive special commendation. In Orissa the prescribed minimum of 200 days was attained by all the officers except the Departmental Sub-Inspector of Cuttack and Babu Narayan Prasad Mahanti. The former officer has the usual excuse for short work, and the latter was only two days below the limit. Altogether I am of opinion that the Sub-Inspectors as a body may be praised for good honest work throughout the year.

I agree with the Chairman of the District Board of Murshidabad in the following:—"With regard to the criterion for judging of the merit of the Sub-Inspectors, I think that visiting the largest number of schools does not necessarily imply the best inspection work; on the contrary, too many schools can only be visited by hasty and perfunctory inspection." I also agree in thinking with the Chairman of the District Board of Nadia that fixing the minimum at 400 visits is fixing it too high. This might be very proper if all the schools to visit were pathshalas situated close to each other, but middle schools have also to be inspected, and in some localities pathshalas are few and far between. The minimum might safely be reduced to 350, and in addition I think it would be right to say that more than an average of two visits for each day on tour would be regarded as an evidence of "hasty and perfunctory inspection."

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22. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pandits is shewn in the following statement :—

DIVISION.		Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each chief guru or inspecting pandit.	
				1892-93.	1891-92.
Presidency	...	86	17,428	202	147
Calcutta	...	3	1,064	354	354
Burdwan	...	223	39,010	175	184
Rajshahi	...	47	14,437	307	307
Dacca	...	64	31,858	544	607
Chittagong	...	41	20,540	501	521
Patna	...	72	43,578	605	609
Bhagalpur	...	92	20,599	224	205
Chota Nagpur	...	27	7,851	291	269
Orissa	...	80	45,292	566	572
Tributary Mahals	...	15	2,321	154	166
Total	...	750	248,008	331	305

I regret that I am unable to account completely for the great diversity in the amount of work done by the officers employed in one division and another. If the inspecting pandits of Patna, Dacca, Orissa, and Chittagong can annually pay more than 500 visits each, why should those of Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur, and the Presidency pay less than 300 visits, and those of Burdwan less than 200 visits each? I see, however, from the Burdwan report that the chief guru system is still partially in force in Howrah, Hooghly, and Burdwan, and that the 170 chief gurus employed paid only 11,115 visits, or on an average 65 visits per man. Leaving them out of count, we find that 53 inspecting pandits paid 27,925 visits, which gives 527 visits for each officer. So this probably explains the difficulty. The small number of visits per head are to be found in those divisions which have not wholly abandoned the chief guru system. Chief gurus have their own pathsalas to look after, and cannot therefore devote much time to the inspection of those in their neighbourhood. The system should, I think, be wholly discontinued.

23. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits in each division are shewn below :—

DIVISION.	Number of inspect- ing pandits.	CERTIFICATES.										No certificate.
		Entrance.	Read Entrance course.	Vernacular mastership.			Middle English.	Middle Vernacu- lar.	Guru-ra-ning Class.	Upper Primary.	Other examina- tions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Presidency ...	23	8	3	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	40	...	14	3	...	...	1	24	11	...	...	...
Dacca ...	45	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	9
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	72	4	...	31	7	5	4	14	...	...	...	7
Bhagalpur ...	61	1	11	21	3	4	...	10	...	...	...	1
Chota Nagpur ...	27	...	2	3	1	...	2	6	7	3	1	2
Orissa ...	73	...	...	...	26	...	6	33	3	...	3	3

In the resolution on last year's report it was stated that great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers. In the divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur the qualifications are of a fairly high order, but in the other divisions for which information is given they appear to be much below what is desirable. Certainly no men should be employed as inspecting pandits who have not attained at least to the Middle Vernacular standard.

24. DISTRICT BOARDS.—The annual report of the District Board, 24 Parganas, was received after the divisional report was completed, and so might nearly as well not have been written. The Boards' reports should reach the Inspectors'

hands without fail on the date appointed. The Jessore Board during the year withdrew from the Local Boards the powers formerly delegated to them over secondary education. This was proper. In Nadia the evil arising from giving the Local Boards too much power is exemplified in the following remark by the Chairman to the District Board,—“some of the Local Boards made great delay in payment of grant-in-aid bills and took a long time to dispose of leave applications of teachers.” It is a mark of weakness not unfrequently seen in the work of authorities who are ill-fitted for the duties entrusted to them, that they thoughtlessly keep back the pay of subordinates for months together on the ground that there has been delay (probably on the part of some third party) in submitting some explanation regarding a trifling irregularity. Increased income from pounds and ferries enabled the District Board of Murshidabad to enhance its expenditure upon primary education. This is an evidence of enlightenment which has seldom been evinced by District Boards. The final conclusion of Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee Bahadur, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is that “the Boards have now learnt to work in harmony with the Department, and to give due consideration to the opinions of the officers of the Department as coming from experts.” The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, writes:—“The District Boards may be regarded as forming an important part of the regular governing machinery in respect of education as of other matters. They have made considerable advances in knowledge and experience and in capacity for work. They have also given ample evidence that they can exercise a healthy control over their subordinates.” The appointment of the Deputy Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the District Boards has given general satisfaction, and owing to their being also on the Educational Sub-Committees, friction has nearly entirely ceased. “The relations of the Deputy Inspectors with their respective District Boards have been during the year altogether very satisfactory.” In Howrah there was some little trouble; “the Board revised the Education budget in the middle of the year and reduced it by about Rs. 1,100. To this the Deputy Inspector naturally could not agree but for a promise to restore the amount at an early opportunity.” Again, “the amount of income from ferries and pounds has fallen much below the estimated income at the time of fixing the provincial grants for the District Board, and the savings in the Education budget being now credited to the General District Fund, the Board refused to recognise the claims of education to any of these savings.” This, he adds, “seems hard;” it is, however, open to question if the Board was not acting within its rights. It is when the income of a District Board has not fallen off and when nevertheless a proposal is made to reduce the education charges, that a complaint can properly be made. This is frequently done at the instance of the Director, who, with the assistance of the Divisional Commissioner, is generally able to have matters put right. The complaint comes from Birbhum that the Board there sometimes “sanctions extraordinary holidays to middle schools” without keeping the Deputy Inspector informed of such sanctions, and inconvenience in consequence arises. This complaint is hardly well-founded since the Deputy Inspector being a member of the Board has access to its proceedings. The District Board of Hooghly shows Rs. 20,700 spent less on education in 1892-93 than was spent in the previous year. This is apparent rather than real, and is due to rewards for both 1890-91 and 1891-92 having been paid in 1891-92, whereas in 1892-93 hardly any payments are shown under this head, as the cheques on account of rewards were not cashed during the year. The District Boards of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, and Howrah were all late in sending in their annual reports. Other Boards who submitted their reports late are those of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran. In the Rajshahi Division cordial relations are reported as existing between the Boards and the Department. The Inspector makes special mention of most of the important matters dealt with by the Boards of the Division, and as Government (in paragraph 5 of the resolution upon last year’s report) asks for a fuller account of the share taken by the Boards in the work of education, I give below a list of the chief items of business transacted by those of the Rajshahi Division, as the information gives a fair sample of the work in other divisions:—

1. Preparation of educational estimates.

2. Consideration of applications for grants-in-aid, the giving of new grants and withdrawing or reducing old ones.
3. Sanctioning building grants.
4. Conducting lower primary examinations and the reward examinations, and deciding upon the same.
5. Deciding upon the holidays to be allowed in the different classes of schools.
6. Discussion and deciding upon suggestions received from the Circle Inspectors and the Director.
7. Technical school business in those districts where artizan schools have been started.
8. Framing rules for the expansion of primary education.
9. Arranging for the payments of rewards, stipends and grants-in-aid.
10. Fixing the rates of schooling fees.
11. Considering the inspection notes forwarded by Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors and passing orders thereon.
12. Checking travelling bills of Sub-Inspectors and examining their diaries.
13. Making appointments of Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits.
14. Much work of a routine kind.

25. In concluding his remarks Mr. Prothero says:—"Though complaints are now and again heard against the dilatoriness of some of their proceedings and the want of interest evinced by many of the members, the Boards now form an important and integral part of the administrative machinery, and the valuable services which they have rendered to the cause of education, especially in its primary branch, cannot be overlooked or ignored." From the Dacca Division no case of friction is reported. The Chairman of the Dacca District says:—"The advice of the Deputy Inspector was always sought for in the transaction of educational business." "No friction worth noticing" is reported from the Chittagong Division. In addition to matters of the kind referred to above, the District Board of Chittagong took special measures to encourage education of a secular kind among the Musalman community. In the Patna Division "the relations of the District Boards with the Department have been satisfactory throughout the year." The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division reports that "not a single instance of any friction between the Department and the District Boards has been noticed." From Orissa a complaint comes that some of the Local Boards of Cuttack, instead of remitting money invariably through the post-office, make payments sometimes in cash, and "much being left to the Local Board's office, delays in payment are the consequence." This should be put a stop to.

It will be observed from the foregoing remarks that where formerly much "friction and mismanagement" were reported, there are now "co-operation and efficiency."

26. Below is given a statement showing the number of meetings held by the several District Boards:—

DISTRICT.				Number of mem- bers.	Number of meet- ings.	Average attend- ance of members at each meeting.	REMARKS.
1				2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	...	...	...	25	12	13	
Nadia	...	...	...	21	13	11	
Jessore	...	...	...	26	16	10	
Murshidabad	...	...	...	20	18	7	
Khulna	...	...	...	17	16	8	
Burdwan	...	...	...	19	12	10	
Bankura	...	...	...	16	12	8	
Birbhum	...	...	...	13	16	6	
Midnapore	...	...	...	26	12	14	
Hooghly	...	...	...	27	14	11	

DISTRICT.				Number of mem- bers.	Number of meet- ings.	Average attend- ance of members at each meeting.	REMARKS.
1				2	3	4	5
Howrah	...	...	...	11	13	7	
Dinajpur	...	...	...	22	18	7	
Rajshahi	...	...	...	21	13	10	
Rangpur	...	...	...	21	17	11	
Bogra	...	...	...	20	13	9	
Pabna	...	...	...	16	17	8	
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	17	16	6	
Dacca	...	...	...	29	16	11.9	
Faridpur	...	...	...	25	16	12	
Backergunge	...	...	...	25	19	14.4	
Mymensingh	...	...	...	25	20	11.15	
Tippera	...	...	...	19	16	12	
Noakhali	...	...	...	13	18	8	
Chittagong	...	...	...	19	13	11	
Patna	...	...	...	24	11	12	
Gaya	...	...	...	21	17	9	
Shahabad	...	...	...	25	13	10	
Darbhanga	...	...	...	25	11	8	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	18	13	8	
Saran	...	...	...	30	12	14	
Champaran	...	...	...	17	19	6	
Monghyr	...	...	...	5	7	3	
Bhagalpur	...	...	...	15	12	4	
Purnea	...	...	...	7	3	4	
Malda	...	...	...	6	5	3	
Cuttack	...	...	...	20	12	6.2	
Balasore	...	...	...	14	14	8	
Puri	...	...	...	13	20	5	

27. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—These Committees still continue to exist in the non-regulation districts, viz., those of the Chota Nagpur Division, Sonthal Parganas, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Darjeeling Committee met three times during the year. It recommended to the Director of Public Instruction the award of a scholarship to one of the boys who passed the Entrance examination from the zilla school; recommended the employment of a Persian teacher for the zilla school, and approved the head-master's proposal to raise the fees in the same institution. The Sonthal Parganas Committee held two meetings, in which it was concerned with questions of discipline in the zilla school, and considered the desirability of employing a Special Deputy Inspector for Sonthal schools, and awarded lower primary scholarships. In Manbhum the Committee met once, in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga four times, in Palamau three times, and in Singhbhum twice. The business of all these Committees was chiefly concerned with the affairs of the local zilla schools on questions of finance and discipline; matters connected with primary education were also discussed, and primary scholarships were awarded. No meeting seems to have been held by the District Committee of Public Instruction in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

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28. The returns show on the 31st March 1893, eleven Government colleges, one Municipal college and seven grant-in-aid colleges, as in the previous year. Of unaided colleges, 14 are shown against 15, no returns having been furnished by Bishop's College, Calcutta. Taking the Government colleges, we find that there has been a slight falling off in students in the Hooghly College, the Krishnagar College, the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, the Chittagong College, and the College department of the Calcutta Madrasah, and a very considerable diminution in the number of pupils in the Dacca College, which lost 100 pupils during the year, whereas its rival, the Jagannath College, gained 62. The loss in the former institution may partly be due to the bad times driving many students to colleges with a low scale of fees. There was a gain of pupils in the Presidency, Patna, Rajshahi, and Sanskrit Colleges. The net result in the Government colleges has been a loss of 133 students. In the aided colleges there has been a gain of 70 students. The St. Xavier's College shows a large gain of 119, which, to a great extent, makes up for its great loss in the previous year of 124 students. The unaided colleges show a net gain of 288 students. The Midnapore (Municipal) College has fallen off from 46 to 39 pupils. On the whole, the number of college students in the province has increased from 5,225 to 5,443.

29. The following table shows the comparative strength of all these institutions on the 31st March during the last four years:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOVERNMENT—(11)—	Rs.					
<i>First-grade Colleges—</i>						
Presidency College	12	399	423	479	428	451
Hooghly "	6	157	123	156	171	162
Dacca "	6	280	270	305	313	213
Krishnagar "	5	86	83	94	101	93
Patna "	6	314	231	228	252	230
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	4	71	54	77	87	68
Rajshahi "	3	89	79	89	96	103
Bethune School (college department) ...	3	8	13	15	20	20
<i>Second-grade Colleges—</i>						
Sanskrit College	5	89	89	90	75	87*
Calcutta Madrasah	2	25	27	39	48	36
Chittagong College	3	55	41	34	31	26
Total ...	...	1,573	1,433	1,606	1,622	1,489
UNAIDED—(15)—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	862	706	689	508	577
City College	3	290	317	327	454	527
La Martinière for Boys (college department) ...	Free	6	6	20	3	7
Albert College	3	148	188	116	81	72
Ripon "	3	430	525	457	447	464
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	Free	248	190	220	229	192
Jagannath College, Dacca	3	346	219	173	265	327
Berhampore College	3	113	116	108	91	196
Bishop's College, Calcutta	15†	14	... ‡	10	11	No re- turn.
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	5	46	49	62	80	83
Bangabasi College	3	65	47	65	85	70
Rajchandra College, Barisal	3	...	27	41	63	89
Brajmohan Institution, Barisal	3	...	61	70	88	98
Bihar National College, Bankipore	4	...	25	33	61	100
La Martinière for Girls (college department) ...	Free	...	3	4	4	6
Total ...	...	2,568	2,478	2,398	2,460	2,748

* Including 38 students in the Sanskrit title class and 12 students in the Vedic class.

† Including board and lodging.

‡ Furnished no returns, and therefore excluded from General Table III.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
MUNICIPAL—(1)—	Rs.					
Midnapore College	5	55	35	50	46	39
AIDED—(7)—						
General Assembly's Institution ...	5	318	329	353	391	376
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	5	243	167	301	319	268
St. Xavier's College	6	220	235	321	197	316
London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	5	42	74	65	78	83
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	10	12	19	12	15	26
Narail Victoria College	3	37	44	62	56	43
Uttarpara College	4	57	52	64	51	55
Total ... ..	...	959	920	1,178	1,097	1,167
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	5,155	4,866	5,232	5,225	5,443

It will be seen that the large Calcutta private colleges, viz., the Metropolitan Institution and the City and Ripon Colleges, have largely gained in numerical strength. La Martinière (for girls) has gained two pupils, while the Bethune School (college classes) continues with 20 pupils as before. That University education is spreading in Bihar would appear from the fact that there has been an accession of pupils in each of the three colleges in that province. The Patna College has gained 8 pupils, and the Bihar National College, Bankipore, has gained 9, and in the Bhagalpur Tej Narayan Jubilee College there has been a gain of three pupils. It is to be regretted that the outlying colleges at Cuttack and Chittagong have again both suffered a loss of students. The two colleges at Barisal have gained an accession of students, so that their "healthy rivalry" seems beneficial to the cause of education in that neighbourhood.

30. The following table compares the total number of college students on the 31st March 1892, the 31st December 1892, and the 31st March 1893:—

CLASS OF STIPEND.	READING FOR F.A.—			READING FOR B.A.—			READING FOR M.A.—			TOTAL—		
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government...	1,168	996	832	610	676	567	62	82	40	1,870	1,754†	1,439‡
Aided* ...	761	717	638	499	511	488	20	38	35	1,280	1,266	1,206
Total ...	2,114	2,055	1,943	615	774	750	23	18	15	2,752	2,847	2,748
Total ...	4,013	3,766	3,493	1,754	1,961	1,805	105	138	90	5,902	5,740	5,393

* Including municipal.

† Exclusive of 45 students of the Sanskrit College of whom 33 belong to the Sanskrit title class and 12 to the Vedic class.

‡ Ditto 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

I have added four columns to this statement, viz., Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 12. I do this to render the comparison more complete. There was a great increase in the number of students reading for the M.A. (from 105 to 138) and B.A. (from 1,754 to 1,961) degrees on the 31st December 1892 as compared with the numbers in the corresponding date of 1891. These dates are taken as being the times when all the colleges are in full work, and when the quantity of work to be done by the Professors can best be estimated. There was a gain also in the number of pupils reading for the F.A. examination. The remarks made last year to explain the greater numbers of students on the 31st December and on the following 31st March are again applicable. Yet another point may be mentioned, namely, that students who see that they have little

chance of passing their examinations, or who have failed at a test, withdraw shortly after the 31st December, thus saving themselves several months' fees.

It may be noticed that of 138 students reading for the M.A. degree on 31st December 1892, 70 were reading in the Presidency College. Of the 38 students reading that course in the unaided colleges, 19 were in the General Assembly's Institution, 9 in the Free Church Institution, and 10 in St. Xavier's College.

31. The following statement shows the expenditure in Government, aided and unaided institutions from all sources:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1892-93—					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—		
				From public funds.		From private funds.		Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
				Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Government—											
Presidency College ...	451	507	446	Rs. 84,240	...	Rs. 74,196	...	Rs. 1,02,442	Rs. 174 0 10	Rs. 140 5 5	Rs. 320 5 4
Hooghly ...	162	195	182	28,235	...	11,504	...	42,739	144 12 9	74 6 0	219 3 0
Dacca ...	213	260	234	26,319	...	19,837	...	46,156	99 15 1	74 9 2	173 8 3
Krishnagar ...	93	94	76	12,663	...	4,587	1,506	18,856	134 7 11	65 12 5	200 4 4
Patna ...	231	280	257	50,402	...	21,091	...	51,583	108 14 5	75 5 2	184 3 7
Ravenshaw ... Cuttack ...	68	82	60	14,865	...	4,462	1,305	20,632	181 4 6	70 5 3	251 0 9
Rajshahi College ...	163	130	112	8,832	...	4,494	10,955	24,311	67 15 0	119 1 1	187 0 1
Bethune School (college department) ...	20	19	14	4,832	...	653	...	5,485	254 5 0	34 14 3	289 3 4
Banskhri College ...	87	84	77	21,672	...	1,877	...	23,549	263 3 0	15 12 2	277 15 2
Calcutta Madrasah ...	36	45	39	8,478	...	1,134	...	9,612	185 6 5	25 3 2	215 9 7
Chittagong College ...	26	29	25	6,762	...	1,106	80	7,948	233 2 0	40 14 4	274 1 1
Total ...	1,480	1,735	1,521	2,52,776	...	1,47,461	13,986	4,14,203	145 11 1	93 0 7	238 11 8
Municipal—											
Midnapore College ...	39	41	34	1,674*	355	1,023	2,061	6,013	49 7 9	97 2 8†	146 10 6
Aided—											
General Assembly's Institution ...	370	390	330	7,200	...	13,238	20,063	46,501	18 7 4	100 12 4	119 3 8
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	268	275	219	6,000	...	13,405	17,005	36,410	21 13 1	110 9 3	132 6 4
St. Xavier's College ...	316	255	218	5,400	...	14,128	14,552	34,080	18 4 10	97 3 6	115 8 4
London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	83	78	65	3,000	...	4,025	9,041	16,066	38 7 4	167 8 2‡	205 15 7
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department) ...	20	13	11	1,800	...	1,139	4,760	7,699	138 7 4	453 1 2‡	591 8 7
Natal Victoria College ...	13	43	19	1,100	...	636	2,320	4,254	32 8 11	64 6 8	98 15 7
Uttarpara College ...	65	60	53	320	...	2,988	2,767	6,075	5 8 4	95 14 8	101 4 0
Total ...	1,167	1,154	917	25,120	...	40,450	70,508	1,51,078	21 12 3	109 2 4‡	130 14 8
Unaided—											
Metropolitan Institution ...	577	561	...	...	...	19,535	11,714	31,249	...	54 14 8	54 14 8
City College ...	527	516	453	...	...	15,292	1,856	17,058	...	33 0 11	33 0 11
La Martinière for Boys (college department) ...	7	6	6	(Money returns not furnished.)				2,000	...	33 12 7	33 12 7
Albert College ...	73	61	40	...	...	17,410	1,790	18,200	...	41 11 10	41 11 10
Ripon ...	464	460	401	...	...	...	...	6,040	...	28 3 7	28 3 7
Maharajah's College, Burdwan ...	192	214	174	...	...	...	...	2,628	...	47 9 0	47 9 0
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	397	254	214	...	...	9,644	2,628	12,372	...	113 11 4	113 11 4
Berhampore College ...	136	127	82	...	...	3,482	10,969	14,441	...	...	...
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	83	96	69	...	...	3,715	4,214	7,929	...	82 9 6	82 9 6
Rangabasi College ...	70	69	65	...	...	1,360	127	1,487	...	21 8 9	21 8 9
Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	89	91	71	...	...	1,760	2,275	4,044	...	44 7 1	44 7 1
Brajmohan Institution, Barisal ...	98	95	81	...	...	2,256	1,721	3,977	...	41 13 9	41 13 9
Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	100	123	125	...	...	4,548	300	4,848	...	39 6 7	39 6 7
La Martinière for Girls (college department) ...	6	5	5	(Money returns not furnished.)				...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,748	2,630	1,786†	...	...	80,921	43,624	1,24,545	...	46 7 10	46 7 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,413	5,620	4,258	2,79,570	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	40 14 6	74 2 5	124 0 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891-92 ...	5,225	5,583	3,951	2,92,686	78	2,75,505	1,38,835	7,07,104	52 7 5‡	74 4 0‡	126 11 6

* Part of the Government grant for 1891-92 is included in this.

† Exclusive of the average daily attendance in the Metropolitan Institution.

N.B.—Bishop's College has furnished no information.

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has decreased from Rs. 7,07,104 to Rs. 6,95,839; the expenditure from provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 2,92,686 to Rs. 2,79,570; and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,38,835 to Rs. 1,36,159.

32. In the Presidency College the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 1,08,968 to Rs. 88,246; in the Hooghly College from

Rs. 31,916 to Rs. 28,235; in the Krishnagar College from Rs. 12,700 to Rs. 12,643; and in the Patna College from Rs. 34,827 to Rs. 30,492; in the Dacca College it has risen from Rs. 18,295 to Rs. 26,319; in the Cuttack College from Rs. 14,442 to Rs. 14,865; in the Rajshahi College from Rs. 8,320 to Rs. 8,832; in the Bethune School (College Department) from Rs. 4,794 to Rs. 4,832; in the Sanskrit College from Rs. 21,220 to Rs. 23,072; in the Calcutta Madrasah from Rs. 8,238 to Rs. 8,478; and in the Chittagong College from Rs. 4,125 to Rs. 6,762. The only serious increase in Provincial expenditure is found in the cases of the Dacca and Chittagong Colleges. The increased cost to the Government in the case of the former has been chiefly ascribed to loss of fees, consequent upon a serious loss of pupils, some of whom seem to have migrated to the neighbouring Jagannath College, and others to have gone to the colleges at Barisal; this immigration possibly took place owing to the fees in these latter institutions being comparatively small. The Principal also points to the transfer of Mr. Hallward to Cuttack and no European Professor having been appointed to take his place as a probable reason for the loss of many students. His remark, "Staff reductions in a college of this class, though they may be intended to promote economy, are likely to have exactly the opposite effect," is well deserving of consideration. The increased cost of the Chittagong College is due to a new head-master on Rs. 400—500 having replaced the former officiating head-master on Rs. 150. In most cases gains or losses have resulted from the shifting of officers.

33. During the year under report the cost of each student to Government has decreased in the Government colleges from Rs. 147-13 to Rs. 145-11. A large decrease has taken place in the Presidency College, from Rs. 223 to Rs. 174 per head. This is partly owing to the deputation of Mr. Tawney for the greater part of the year as Officiating Director of Public Instruction and to his subsequent retirement: also the professorial staff was less costly for a considerable part of the year. The cost per head to Government in the Dacca College has been nearly doubled (rising from Rs. 54 to Rs. 99) for reasons already stated. In Chittagong the rise has been from Rs. 101 to Rs. 233 per head. In aided colleges the cost to Government of educating each student has risen from Rs. 21-4-10 to Rs. 21-12-3, but the total cost has fallen from Rs. 133 to Rs. 131. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 126-11-6 to Rs. 124-0-11.

34. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years is shown below :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal ...	124	138	129	127	124
The Government share thereof ...	50	55	52	52	50

35. The following table shows the results of the First Arts examination held in February 1893 :—

COLLEGES.				Candidates examined.	PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
<i>Government—</i>									
✓ Presidency College	...	...	...	129	14	31	41	86
✓ Hooghly	"	...	...	78	5	8	23	36
Dacca	"	...	...	78	5	11	17	33
Krishnagar	"	...	...	34	...	3	10	12
Patna	"	...	...	108	...	5	26	31
Ravenshaw	"	Cuttack	...	40	...	1	4	5	
Rajshahi	"	...	...	50	...	2	15	17
Bethune School (college department)	...	...	...	6	...	1	4	5
Sanskrit College	...	...	...	16	...	2	4	6
Calcutta Madrasah	...	...	...	20	1	3	9	13
Chittagong College	18	8	8	
Total				...	572	25	66	161	252
<i>Municipal—</i>									
Midnapore College	30	12	12	

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COLLEGES.		Candidates examined.	PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
<i>Aided—</i>						
General Assembly's Institution	...	128	3	8	30	41
Free Church Institution and Duff College	...	66	...	6	15	21
St. Xavier's College	...	80	1	5	24	30
London Mission College, Bhawanipur	...	38	...	3	15	18
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	...	1	...	...	...	...
Narail Victoria College	...	15	...	...	4	4
Uttarpara College	...	29	...	3	10	13
Loretto House, Calcutta	...	2	...	...	2	2
Total	...	359	4	25	100	129
<i>Unaided—</i>						
Metropolitan Institution	...	224	1	17	50	68
City College	...	184	2	6	60	68
Albert	...	47	...	2	13	15
Ripon	...	161	2	15	52	69
Maharajah's	Burdwan	87	1	8	26	35
Jagannath	Dacca	172	...	10	51	61
Berhampore	...	47	1	3	15	19
Bishop's	Calcutta	3	...	1	1	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	...	36	1	...	7	8
Bangabasi College	...	53	...	2	14	16
Rajchandra	Barisal	32	...	1	12	13
Brajmohan Institution, Barisal	...	50	3	9	17	29
Bihar National College, Bankipore	...	77	...	..	20	20
La Martinière for Girls (college depart- ment).	...	2	...	1	...	1
St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore	...	7	...	3	3	6
Total	...	1,182	11	78	311	430
Private student	...	1	1	...	...	1
Teachers	...	72	...	...	6	6
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,216	41	169	620	830
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892	...	2,310	52	213	746	1,011

36. The table below shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships reserved for girls were gained by young ladies from La Martinière College for Girls and Loretto House, Calcutta :—

COLLEGES.		First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
<i>Government—</i>				
Presidency College	...	4	6	10
Hooghly	"	3	6	9
Dacca	"	...	5	6
Krishnagar	"	...	2	2
Patna	"	...	6	6
Ravenshaw	" Cuttack	...	2	2
Rajshahi	"	...	2	2
Total	...	7	29	36
<i>Aided—</i>				
General Assembly's Institution	...	2	1	3
Loretto House, Calcutta	...	...	1*	1
Total	...	2	2	4
<i>Unaided—</i>				
Metropolitan Institution	...	...	1	1
City College	...	...	1	1
Ripon	"	...	1	1
Burdwan Raj College	...	...	2	2
Berhampore	"	...	2	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagal- pur	...	...	1	1
Brajmohan Institution, Barisal	...	1	2	3
La Martinière for Girls (college department)	...	1*	...	1
Total	...	2	10	12
GRAND TOTAL	...	11	41	52
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892	...	11	41	52

Special scholarships for girls.

The number of scholarships gained by Government colleges has increased from 27 to 36. The aided colleges have gained 4, against 5 last year, and the unaided colleges 12, against 17 last year. The Midnapore Municipal College, which last year obtained 3 scholarships, has, in the present year, gained none.

Of the 52 scholars 42 have elected to hold their scholarships in Government Colleges, against 41 in the previous year.

Twenty-one have chosen the A or literary course and 20 the B or science course: the others remain undecided.

37. The subjoined table shows the B.A. results of 1893:—

COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government—															
✓ Presidency College	67	2	18	16	36	37	...	16	13	29	104	2	36	20	65
✓ Hooghly	30	2	10	10	14	10	...	2	9	11	58	2	4	10	26
Dacca	98	1	1	14	16	8	...	...	2	2	106	1	1	10	18
Krishnapur	10	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	1	23	...	1	2	3
Patna	61	2	3	11	16	12	...	1	4	5	73	2	4	15	21
Ravenshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut-tack	13	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	2	2
Rajshahi College	12	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	3	3
Bethune School (college department)	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	3
B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	314	7	25	68	90	93	...	19	31	50	407	7	44	80	140
Aided—															
General Assembly's Institution	89	...	1	18	19	18	...	3	8	11	107	...	4	26	30
Free Church Institution and Duff College	121	...	2	13	15	3	...	...	2	2	124	...	2	15	17
St. Xavier's College	30	...	...	10	10	22	...	1	6	7	52	...	1	16	17
London Mission College, Bhawanipur	12	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	3	4
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Narail Victoria College	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2
Total	259	...	4	46	50	44	...	4	16	20	303	...	8	62	70
Unaided—															
Metropolitan Institution	126	...	4	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	4	19	23
City College	63	...	2	8	10	61	...	5	11	16	124	...	7	19	26
Ripon	109	...	2	25	27	10	...	...	4	4	119	...	2	20	31
Berhampore	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	1	1
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	1
Rajchandra College, Barisal	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	1
Bihar National College, Bankipore.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total	346	...	8	55	63	71	...	5	15	20	417	...	13	70	83
Teachers	68	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	2	2	80	...	...	8	8
GRAND TOTAL	967	7	37	105	209	220	...	28	64	92	1,207	7	65	220	301
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892	967	2	37	150	105	182	3	24	58	85	1,140	5	61	214	290

The results for 1893 are of a higher order than those for 1892 in both the A and B Courses.

On the results of the B.A. examination the following endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Presidency College were awarded to the students named below:—

Name of scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Hari Prasanna Mukerji	Burdwan scholarship	50
Priya Nath Sen	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship	50
Muruli Dhár Ray Chaudhuri	Bird scholarship	40
Kshitish Chandra Sarkar	Ryan scholarship	40
Hemanto Kumar Raha	Hindu College foundation scholarship	40
Hrisi Kesh Chandra	Ditto ditto	40
Sarasi Lal Sarkar	Gopi Mohun Tagore scholarship	30
Anath Nath Chaudhuri	Hindu College foundation scholarship	30
Satis Chandra Biswas	Ditto ditto	30
Phanindra Nath Mukerjee	Ditto ditto	30
Mohit Kanta Sen	Ditto ditto	30

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EDUCATION.

The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month, on the foundation of Maharaja Durga Charan Laha, C.I.E., was awarded to Durga Das Banarji of the Presidency College on condition of his reading for the M.A. degree in Science.

The two graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin Fund, were awarded to Abu Iman Fazlar Rahim of the Hooghly College and Shaikh Khalil Ahmad of the Patna College.

38. The following table shows the results of the M.A. examination held in November 1892:—

M.A. Examination.

COLLEGES.	ENG- LISH.		LATIN.		SANS- KRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		MATHE- MATICS.		CHEMIS- TRY. (a)		PHY- SICS. (b)		PHY- SICS. (c)		TOTAL.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<i>Government—</i>																								
Presidency College ...	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	0	2	1	1	...	...	4	4	44	2
Hooghly ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	34	19	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	0	2	2	2	...	...	4	4	51	2
<i>Aided—</i>																								
General Assembly's Institution ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
St. Xavier's College ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
<i>Unaided—</i>																								
Metropolitan Institution ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	5	...
City College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...
Total ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	10	...
Private students ...	33	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	6	...	3	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	51	11
Teachers ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	77	33	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1	10	4	3	3	7	4	4	4	118	5
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891 ...	82	23	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	1	5	2	21	9	9	3	1	...	4	4	...	...	129	4

* Includes those from other provinces.

The number of candidates in the previous year was 128, of whom 46 passed. Of the Government colleges, the Presidency and Dacca alone sent up candidates in English. The Presidency College also sent up candidates with success in philosophy, mathematics, chemistry and physics. Hooghly passed a candidate in chemistry, and the Sanskrit College passed one in Sanskrit.

39. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance ...	1,153	2,166	1,710	1,643	2,915
Percentage of success ...	24	50	43	40	67
First Arts ...	629	996	693	1,011	830
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37
Bachelors of Arts ...	366	399	291	280	301
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25
Bachelors of Law ...	187	254	129	43	148
Percentage of success ...	52	70	63	27	47
Masters of Arts ...	62	67	46	54	...
Percentage of success ...	60	46	36	46	...

40. While on the subject of examinations I wish to refer to the proposal of Government (paragraph 7 of the Resolution on last year's report) that the University authorities should make efforts to secure uniformity of standard by continuity in the examining body. This proposal was referred to the Syndicate, who replied that they were very sensible of the importance of attaining and of preserving uniformity in the standard of examination, but "they think that the present system secures this as far as is practically possible, while at the same time it enables the Syndicate to exercise a control in the matter which it is desirable they should retain." To illustrate the substantial uniformity which prevails under the present system, it was pointed out that in the years 1891 and 1892 of

the 77 gentlemen who conducted the Entrance examination in 1891, as many as 56 were re-appointed in 1892. Of the remainder several refused to be re-appointed, and others were excluded because of their work not having been thoroughly satisfactory. Again, of 36 F.A. examiners in 1891, as many as 31 were re-appointed. Similarly, for the B.A. examination, 11 out of 17 were re-appointed.

41. **PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.**—This studentship was competed for in 1892 in scientific subjects, and was gained by Mohini Kanta Ghatak of the Presidency College. It is of the value of Rs. 1,600 a year for five years.

42. I proceed to extract the more interesting particulars from the reports furnished by the Principals of Colleges, omitting matters already touched upon.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—Mr. Tawney on being appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, made over charge of the Principalship to Mr. Rowe on the 4th April 1892, and Mr. Griffiths from Hooghly assumed charge of the College on the 12th April 1892, and upon Mr. Tawney's retirement was confirmed as Principal from the 27th December 1892. Mr. Booth left the College on the 8th April on being appointed Principal of the Hooghly College. Mr. Stack also left on the 14th December to fill up temporarily the post of the Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle. Mr. Holland was appointed a temporary lecturer on geology. He took charge on the 7th July 1892.

In July His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Elliott entertained the students of the B.A. class at two parties, one at Belvedere and the other on the river. The honour was immensely appreciated by the students.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—Mr. Booth assumed charge as Principal from Mr. Griffiths on the 11th April 1892.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Hindu Hostel on the 31st March 1893 was 74 against 71. Discipline was well maintained; not a single case of misconduct was reported. In the Muhammadan Hostel the number of boarders was 85 against 79.

DACCA COLLEGE.—Mr. A. C. Edwards remained in charge of the College throughout the year. In June 1892, Mr. Hallward was transferred to the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and his duties were taken up partly by the Principal and partly by Mr. J. N. Das Gupta. Only 12 Muhammadan students attended the College: of these 11 pay one-third fees only, the other two-third fees being paid from the Mohsin Fund.

An inter-collegiate football match was played against the Patna College, which resulted in a victory for the Patna boys by one goal. The funds for defraying the Dacca team's travelling expenses, etc., amounting to Rs. 300, were most generously provided by Raja Rajindra Narain Ray Bahadur and Ray Abhoy Chandra Mitra Bahadur.

The *Survey School* attached to the College is in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and the students who passed the final examination "seem always able to obtain remunerative employment."

PATNA COLLEGE.—The cricket club played a match against the Sibpur Civil Engineering College; the latter was victorious. The taste for athletic exercises is spreading, but the want of a large field in which cricket and football can be played is much felt. An excellent *Survey School* is attached to the College.

RAJSHAHI COLLEGE.—A boarding-house has been erected, but owing to want of funds, no out-offices have been constructed, and no furniture has been procured, and without these necessary adjuncts no use can be made of the building.

Mr. Livingstone deserves credit for his firmness in the maintenance of discipline. He had one or two very troublesome cases to deal with, and order was not properly restored till corporal punishment and even expulsion were resorted to.

RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK.—On the retirement of Mr. Ager from the service of Government on the 23rd June 1892, Mr. Hallward was appointed to the Principalship of the College. The *Survey School* is doing good work.

A cricket match was played on Easter eve between the College Club and the European residents of Cuttack, which was drawn very much in favour of the College.

A new building is being erected for the Science classes, which will prove a very valuable addition to the College, which has hitherto been much cramped for want of sufficient accommodation.

BETHUNE COLLEGE.—The Lady Principal, Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, reports that of the 20 pupils, four were “casual pupils, who study in the College on certain congenial subjects unfettered by the requirements of the University tests.” Including girls from the school department, accommodation was found for 27 boarders. A tennis-ground and a gymnasium have been prepared for them, of which advantage is regularly taken. Miss Priyambada Bagchi (since married) passed the B.A. examination in 1892. A silver medal has been awarded to her by Kumar Rameshwar Malliah of Howrah for proficiency in Sanskrit. His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior visited the College, and presented it with a donation of Rs. 500. A visit also was paid to it by Mr. Premchand Raychand of Bombay, who presented the girls with a donation of Rs. 100.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—A census of the students in respect of residence was recently taken, so far as it concerned the first and third-year college classes, with the following result :—

Living in their homes	...	...	...	...	60
„ in messes	...	...	...	...	32
„ in hostels	...	...	...	...	11
„ with friends	...	...	...	...	6

It reveals a much larger number living in their homes or with friends than was anticipated. This information is given with reference to the question recently before Government regarding the delegacy of lodging-houses.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—It is the special endeavour of the authorities to encourage physical exercise among the students, and a gymnasium has been fitted up with the latest appliances for this purpose. Cricket and football are also practised, the masters joining with the boys. The schools' challenge shield was this year won by St. Xavier's College at the Presidency athletic meeting.

Strict discipline is maintained in the College. It is found on enquiry that 74 per cent. of the students dwell with their parents or guardians, 18 per cent. live in respectable messes, and the remainder live in hostels.

LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BHAWANIPUR.—“New buildings having been procured for the girls of the institution open up possibilities in the shape of an industrial school, and of gymnastic arrangements.”

About 70 per cent. of the students live with either their parents or in respectable families who give them their board in return for tuition given to the younger members of the families. The remainder live in lodging-houses.

NARAIL VICTORIA COLLEGE.—The College competed at the B.A. examination for the first time during the year under review.

43. It may be mentioned here that in connection with the College in several places, such as Patna and Bhagalpur, branch associations of the “Society for the higher training of Young Men,” have been started. At Bhagalpur the professors of the Jubilee College are all members, and lectures on literary and moral subjects were regularly delivered throughout the year. The physical training of the youths was also one of the objects of this association, though “the endeavours of the society were not much called forth in this direction, as an active zest for athletic exercises had already spontaneously developed itself among the students.”

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

44. The comparative statistics of secondary schools for *native* boys are furnished in the subjoined statement:—

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

		1891-92.		1892-93.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>High English—</i>					
Managed by Government	...	49	13,991	48	13,955
Do. by Municipal Boards	...	8	2,023	9	2,434
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	...	171	26,718	168	26,719
Unaided	...	128	32,568	130	33,360
Total	...	356	75,300	355	76,458
<i>Middle English—</i>					
Managed by Government	...	5	743	4	694
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	...	20	1,650	18	1,469
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	...	583	40,779	607	42,661
Unaided	...	208	14,355	212	13,690
Total	...	816	57,527	841	58,414
<i>Middle Vernacular—</i>					
Managed by Government	...	33	2,533	33	2,637
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	...	152	8,626	150	8,666
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	...	811	43,482	810	44,551
Unaided	...	117	6,710	187	7,644
Total	...	1,113	61,351	1,130	63,398
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,285	194,178	2,326	198,270

Secondary schools of all classes, taken together, have advanced from 2,285 to 2,326, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 194,178 to 198,270, or by 2·1 per cent. High English schools show a decrease of one school, but a gain of 1,158 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 887, while middle vernacular schools have increased by 17 and their pupils by 2,047.

45. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for *native* boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1888.	Average number on the roll monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>High English.</i>										
Managed by Government	48	13,955	13,109	10,520	Rs. 1,41,120	...	Rs. 1,248	Rs. 2,01,180	Rs. 16,833	Rs. 4,50,300
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	9	2,434	2,275	1,753	7,023	1,100	4,561	41,747	3,226	57,647
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	26,719	25,581	19,339	87,883	944	9,877	3,02,619	1,04,698	5,08,921
Unaided	130	33,360	31,989	24,931	...	...	...	4,26,975	1,51,264	5,78,239
Total	355	76,458	72,954	56,540	2,36,035	2,044	15,676	10,62,521	2,75,992	15,02,197
<i>Middle English.</i>										
Managed by Government	4	694	663	541	5,320	...	275	5,579	...	11,183
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	18	1,469	1,372	1,054	...	5,601	700	7,034	2,058	15,393
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	607	42,661	40,066	30,007	29,336	1,14,089	7,742	1,79,180	1,80,574	5,11,521
Unaided	212	13,590	12,751	9,720	...	380	...	38,792	67,996	97,167
Total	841	58,414	54,852	42,223	34,666	1,20,670	8,717	2,30,685	2,40,627	6,36,244

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CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1903.	Average number on the roll monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	33	2,637	2,435	1,700	9,728	...	3,263	8,334	545	21,870
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	150	8,666	7,865	6,290	...	38,040	1,735	22,140	3,900	66,415
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	810	44,551	41,760	30,342	46,131	65,776	7,413	1,33,626	70,109	3,32,055
Unaided	137	7,644	7,113	5,545	...	...	...	15,295	20,000	35,334
Total	1,130	63,398	59,172	43,909	55,859	1,04,416	12,411	1,79,345	1,03,623	4,55,074
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,326	198,270	186,978	142,770	3,26,550	2,27,130	30,404	14,72,471	6,30,171	26,83,135
					5,00,493			27,92,642		
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1901-02 ...	2,285	194,178	180,002	142,642	3,19,400	2,29,941	45,415	14,53,022	6,33,962	26,82,750
					5,04,846			20,87,904		

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,285 schools was Rs. 26,82,750, of which Rs. 5,94,846 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues and municipal and district funds) and Rs. 20,87,904 were raised from private sources. The year under report shows Rs. 5,90,493 from public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 4,353, and Rs. 20,92,642 from private funds, or an increase of Rs. 4,738. The increase in the number of schools without a corresponding increase in the expenditure from public funds is no doubt a subject of congratulation, and it is hoped that the economy exercised in the distribution of grants-in-aid by the department, as well as the District Boards, has had an entirely wholesome effect. There is, however, still in our list a large number of unaided schools from which applications for grants have to be kept back for want of funds. The department has by effecting reductions of grants on renewal been able to set free funds for aiding new schools in backward districts and schools for girls in several localities. The same policy has in several instances been adopted by District Boards. It should be remembered that the allotments from the District Funds are to be understood in a special sense, representing in fact the old provincial assignments for grants-in-aid, which, on the creation of the District Boards, were bodily transferred to them along with corresponding receipts from ferries and pounds in most districts; while in districts, of which these receipts were small, additional grants were made by Government to meet the current expenditure. On the whole, the contribution from Provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 7,069, while that from district funds has decreased by Rs. 2,811 and from municipal funds by Rs. 8,611. The loss in the last item is due to the stringency of the orders under which municipalities are precluded from assisting secondary education before providing suitably for the primary education of boys within their local limits.

46. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the past five years are contained in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	2,313	200,124	6,01,539	19,34,506	26,36,045
1889-90	2,306	201,452	6,08,291	20,11,672	26,19,963
1890-91	2,393	199,105	6,11,016	20,62,859	26,73,903
1891-92	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135

47. *High English Schools.*—The statistics of these schools are here repeated :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	49	13,991	48	13,955
Do. by Municipal Boards	8	2,023	9	2,434
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	171	26,718	169	26,719
Unaided	128	32,568	130	33,350
Total	356	75,300	356	76,458

The number of high English schools managed by the department has decreased by one, owing to the transfer of the Monghyr zilla school to a joint committee: this accounts for the increase by one in the number of schools under the management of Municipal and District Boards. The nine joint committee or Municipal high schools are the following:—Howrah, Bali, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal in the Burdwan Division, Santipur in the Presidency Division, Nator in the Rajshahi Division, Barisal in the Dacca Division, and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division.

It seems to be unnecessary to give an explanation in detail for the loss of three aided schools transferred to the unaided list. The 168 aided high schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 54, Calcutta 1, Burdwan Division 53, Rajshahi 9, Dacca 23, Chittagong 6, Patna 9, Bhagalpur 5, Chota Nagpur 2, and Orissa 6.

The unaided schools numbered 130, against 128 in the preceding year. A decrease of four schools in Calcutta probably indicates that the time is not far off when the natural limits of expansion will have been reached, and the ordinary laws of supply and demand put a stop to unhealthy multiplication of schools to the detriment of sound education and discipline. Regarding the amalgamation of the Darjeeling Zillah School with the Bhutia Boarding School which took place in November 1892, Mr. Bellett, the late Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, who retired from Government service early in the current year, left the following note:—"Before the close of the present year I hope to see the zillah school amalgamated with the Bhutia Boarding School. It will be a pleasure to me to see in the last year of my service the amalgamation of the two schools carried out—a measure which I have advocated for years passed.

48. Though not strictly pertaining to the period to which this report refers, I may here remark that by Mr. Bellett's retirement Government has lost the services of a tried and faithful servant, and one whose advice was always worth seeking. He is now enjoying a well-merited rest after a service extending over a period of about 30 years.

49. *Entrance Examination.*—The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination for native boys for 1892 and 1893:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1892.							1893.							
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—				Percentage.	
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Government schools	59*	1,066	138	262	155	555	52.5	59*	1,125	290	478	154	912	81.06	
Private schools ... {	Aided ...	166	1,077	78	187	140	405	37.6	163	1,197	169	412	210	791	66.08
	Unaided ...	108	1,913	131	292	243	666	34.8	117	2,043	296	597	316	1,212	59.3
Total ...	333	4,046	347	741	538	1,626	40	330	4,265	745	1,487	683	2,915	67	

* Including municipal schools, female schools, and madrasahs.

It appears that whilst the number of competing schools remained practically the same, and the number of candidates increased from 4,046 to 4,365, or by 8 per cent. only, the number passed has risen at a leap from 1,626 to 2,915, or by 80 per cent. In the absence of any adequate explanation for such a sudden advance, one officer has attributed it "to a variation in the University standard in the direction of leniency," and it is indeed very difficult to suggest any better reason when the fluctuations are so great. The percentage of

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successful candidates from schools was 25 in 1889, rose to 50 in the next year, fell off again to 40 in the next two years, and has now come up to 67. Judging from general results and from my personal knowledge of the fact that many inefficient schools obtained a fair measure of success, I hold that the last examination was a particularly easy one, and this is the general belief everywhere.

The relative position of the different classes of schools remains the same as before, institutions under public management standing at the top, with 81 per cent. of their candidates passed, and the unaided schools lowest in the scale, with 59 per cent; the percentage in the aided schools was 66.

50. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided, and unaided schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	1902.														1903.																
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—					
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
Calcutta	44	(a) 5	(b) 3	30	38	5	2	29	36	1,009	70	120	133	338	18	50	(a) 5	(b) 3	(h) 34	42	5	3	32	40	1,041	178	311	182	671		
Presidency	70	(c) 8		51	10	73	8	41	14	63	596	66	112	78	256	19	78	(c) 8		53	16	77	8	51	15	74	672	132	224	100	462
Burdwan	85	(d) 9		54	18	81	9	40	14	63	603	55	135	78	268	20	80	(d) 9		51	18	78	9	40	17	75	786	134	267	112	513
Rajahm	19	(e) 8		9	1	18	8	8	...	16	152	25	48	24	97	15	19	(e) 8		9	2	19	8	9	2	19	191	41	86	27	154
Dacca	42	(f) 6		20	18	44	6	19	14	39	617	64	101	100	325	21	46	(f) 6		20	17	43	6	19	15	40	619	147	236	95	478
Chittagong	16	3		7	5	15	3	5	4	12	157	14	28	18	60	9	15	3		6	5	14	3	6	5	14	186	33	72	20	125
Patna	38	7		10	14	31	7	8	10	25	510	31	74	57	162	18	37	(g) 7		8	17	32	7	7	16	30	530	39	152	90	281
Bhagalpur	16	5		4	6	15	5	3	6	14	155	5	29	38	72	12	17	5		5	7	17	5	4	6	15	165	18	70	23	111
Chota Nagpur	7	5		2	...	7	5	2	...	7	64	6	15	8	29	7	7	5		2	...	7	5	2	...	7	55	8	27	11	46
Orissa	9	3		6	...	9	2	3	...	5	93	5	10	4	19	10	9	3		6	...	9	3	6	...	9	87	15	40	17	72
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	2
Total	366	50	106	108	333	58	131	91	280	4,046	347	741	538	1,026	140	355	59	163	117	339	50	156	109	324	4,305	745	1,487	683	2,915		

(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School,
(b) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal Schools.
(c) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
(d) Ditto Howrah, Bally Rivers Thompson, Burdwan, Midnapore College, and Ghatal Municipal Schools.

(e) Including the Nator Municipal School.
(f) Ditto Dacca Madrasah, Eden Female School, and Barisal Municipal School.
(g) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
(h) Ditto Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.

Government schools in the foregoing statement include nine joint committee and Municipal schools, two high schools for girls managed by the department, and the Dacca Madrasah. All these schools competed and succeeded in passing pupils at the last examination, excepting the Rangamati Boarding School in the Chittagong Division, which is situated in a very backward part of the country, and which was raised to the high English status only two years ago. Of the 168 aided schools of the year, 161 competed, of which 154 were successful. Two aided girls' schools in Calcutta also passed pupils at this examination.

The non-competing and unsuccessful schools are confined to the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The number of unaided schools during the year was 130, of which 116 sent up candidates, besides a girls' school in Calcutta, and 109 came off successful.

Calcutta passed the largest number of candidates (671); next stands the Burdwan Division with 513. The Dacca Division passed 478 and the Presidency 462. The success of two pupils from the Mourbhanj school in the Orissa Tributary Mahals deserves to be noted.

51. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the years 1892 and 1893:—

DIVISION.	1892.							1893.						
	First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total*	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total*	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Calcutta ...	3	6	11	20	20	...	...	2	6	11	19	19	...	...
Presidency ...	1	6	12	19	10	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Burdwan ...	2	6	12	20	10	1	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	6	10	16	16	...	...	...	6	10	16	15	1	...
Dacca ...	3	6	12	21	21	...	...	6	6	12	24	24	...	...
Chittagong ...	1	2	6	9	8	1	...	...	2	6	8	8	...	...
Patna ...	...	6	12	18	17	1	...	...	6	12	18	16	2	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	3	9	12	5	6	1	...	3	9	12	12	...	...
Orissa ...	...	4	6	10	5	4	1	...	4	6	10	10	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	2	5	7	5	1	1	...	2	5	7	4	3	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	135	14	3	10	47	95	152	146	6	...
	152				152			152				152		

* Europeans and Eurasians included.

As further evidence that the 1893 examination was an easy one it may be noted that while in 1892 14 scholarships had to be awarded to students who passed in the second division and three to those passed in the third division, in 1893 only six scholarships were awarded to those passed in the second division, and none to those passed in the third division. Of the six in the second division, one belonged to the Rajshahi Division, two to the Patna Division, and three to the Chota Nagpur Division, parts of the country which have not yet made much advance in secondary education. I have much pleasure in mentioning the Faridpur zilla school, which for its size obtained the most brilliant results in the province. It sent up 21 candidates for Entrance and passed them all, 13 being placed in the 1st division and 8 in the 2nd. It carried off three 1st grade scholarships and one of the 3rd grade. Babu Bhuvan Mohan Sen, B.A., the Head-master is deserving of the highest praise for this result.

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

52. In the following table are shown the schools in Calcutta that are maintained for the benefit of native students:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number of candi- dates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Total number of scholar- ships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
<i>Government Schools—</i>							
1. Hare	386	49	16	14	13	43	1
2. Hindu	297	40	18	17	5	40	4
3. Sanskrit Collegiate School	207	12	3	5	3	11	...
4. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.	533	42	9	13	4	26	...
Total ...	1,423	143	46	49	25	120	5
<i>Aided School—</i>							
1. Garden Reach High English School ...	294	12	...	1	5	6	...
<i>Unaided School—</i>							
1. Metropolitan Institution	900	92	20	31	17	68	2
2. Ripon Collegiate School	685	40	6	14	5	25	...
3. Kesab Academy	340	26	3	2	6	11	...
4. Oriental Seminary	524	25	6	3	9	18	1
5. Albert Collegiate School	419	34	8	12	4	24	2
6. City Collegiate School	608	40	11	10	7	28	1
7. New Indian School	817	113	10	27	18	55	...
8. Free Church Institution and Duff College	442	27	2	10	7	19	...
9. Metropolitan Institution (Bowbazar Branch).	257	31	4	6	5	15	...
10. General Assembly's Institution ...	882	48	3	18	12	33	...
11. Calcutta Training Academy	422	35	1	3	4	8	...
12. Calcutta Institution	397	30	5	9	7	21	...
13. Seal's Free School	392	12	1	1	2	4	...
14. Metropolitan Institution (Syampukur Branch).	320	27	3	8	5	16	...
15. Aryan Institution	316	22	5	4	2	11	1
16. Simla Bengal Academy	291	15	1	6	2	9	...
17. Bangabasi Collegiate School	437	22	4	9	2	15	2
18. Bagbazar Model School	269	10	2	6	1	9	...
19. Metropolitan Institution (Barabazar Branch).	476	13	3	8	...	11	...
20. City Collegiate School (Sobhabazar Branch).	250	12	2	6	4	12	1
21. Cotton Institution	195	3	1	1	1	3	...
22. Metropolitan Institution (Balakhana Branch).	217	23	3	6	6	15	...
23. C. M. S. Boarding School	67	5	1	2	1	4	...
24. Sriharati Institution	186	14	1	2	...	3	...
25. Ripon Collegiate School (Kidderpore Branch).	236	15	5	4	3	12	1
26. Kalighat High English School ...	409	14	3	4	2	9	...
27. South Suburban	689	50	10	15	6	31	1
28. L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur ...	414	42	4	11	9	24	1
29. Bishop's College School	*	5	...	4	...	4	...
30. Arya Mission Institution	632	10	1	8	1	10	...
31. Calcutta Academy	363	...	...	Did not compete.			...
32. Century School	130	12	2	8	...	10	...
33. Northbrook School	104	4	...	...	...	...	...
34. Ripon Collegiate (Entally Branch) ...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Syambazar High School	150	8	...	1	2	3	...
36. Victoria Institution	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,362	878	131	259	150	540	13

* Returns not received in time.

The number of scholarships awarded was 18, as in the previous year, the Hindu school again taking the lead with four scholarships, while the Metropolitan Institution, the Albert Collegiate School, and the Bangabasi Collegiate Schools won two scholarships each. The Government schools passed 120 out of 143 candidates; the Hindu school passing all its 40 pupils, 18 of them in the 1st division; and the Hare school passing 43 out of its 49 candidates. The largest number (68) was passed by the Metropolitan Institution, the New Indian school coming next, with its 55 successful students; the General Assembly's Institution showing 33; and the South Suburban school 31 passes.

The mufassal schools which passed the greatest number of their candidates were—the Dacca Jubilee School (73), Dacca Pogose (59), Dacca Collegiate (48), Hooghly Collegiate (44), Rajshahi Collegiate (41), Barisal Braja Mohan Institution (37), Patna Collegiate (35), Barisal Zillah (33), and Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy (31).

53. The proposed introduction of alternative scientific or technical courses of studies for the Entrance examination came up during the year for consideration by the Senate of the Calcutta University, but was not approved.

54. **MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.**—The following table compares the figures for these schools for the last two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	5	743	4	694
Ditto Municipal or District Boards	20	1,650	18	1,409
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	583	40,779	607	42,661
Unaided	208	14,355	212	13,590
Total	816	57,527	841	58,414

The loss of one Government school is due to the abolition of the Bandaran School in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The decrease of two Municipal or Board schools is owing to the transfer of one school to the middle vernacular class and of another school to the list of aided schools on the retirement of the Burdwan Municipality from its management. The four departmental schools are the English department of the Calcutta Model School, the Colinga Branch School attached to the Calcutta Madrasah, and the Hooghly and Cuttack Model Schools attached to the local training schools.

Aided schools rose from 583 to 607, and their pupils from 40,779 to 42,661.

The number of unaided schools also increased, viz., from 208 to 212, but their pupils fell from 14,355 to 13,590.

The net result is a gain of 25 schools and 883 pupils.

55. *Middle Scholarship Examination, Middle English schools.*—The results of the examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools and private candidates are concerned, are given in the subjoined table. The standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.								NUMBER OF EXAMIN- EES.						NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.									
	Institu- tions under public manage- ment.		Aided institu- tions.		Other institu- tions.		Total.		Institu- tions under public manage- ment.	Aided institu- tions.	Other institu- tions.	Private students.	Total.	Institu- tions under public manage- ment.		Aided institu- tions.		Other institu- tions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h	
Presidency ...	...	...	102	80	15	15	117	114	...	375	60	17	452	...	...	210	51	44	8	7	...	300	50	...	354	...	23	...	...	...	2
Calcutta ...	1	1	2	2	4	3	7	6	7	10	4	24	...	6	...	5	5	5	1	2	...	18	1	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hurdwan ...	6	6	142	131	23	17	171	156	30	557	95	17	708	10	18	230	148	30	27	8	2	278	195	...	462	...	11	...	...	...	...
Rajahmahi ...	4	3	64	53	9	8	77	64	23	241	41	7	352	2	14	53	131	5	20	1	1	61	108	...	169	...	58	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	114	108	30	31	153	139	...	524	101	19	704	...	...	197	170	41	40	5	1	243	217	...	420	...	40	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	25	25	20	18	46	43	...	160	137	5	302	...	...	40	57	20	44	1	7	101	101	...	124	...	37	...	...	...	1
Patna ...	...	...	28	28	6	4	36	32	9	130	11	28	178	...	6	32	50	3	2	7	7	41	65	...	97	...	12	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	25	23	2	...	30	25	9	104	2	15	130	...	4	34	37	...	...	5	1	30	42	...	71	...	9	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	17	13	17	13	...	61	...	2	63	19	10	1	...	20	10	...	18	...	1	...	10	1
Orissa ...	3	3	27	24	5	2	33	29	13	102	4	3	122	...	7	20	37	...	2	3	...	32	46	...	63	4	6	5
Orissa Tribu- tary Mahals	6	5	6	5	19	1	20	5	11	...	1	5	12	...	16	1
Total ...	19	17	546	504	127	105	692	626	100	2,301	540	118	3,059	20	46	888	601	153	161	40	13	1,101	914	...	1,790	4	198	8	10	...	3	
Total for 1891- 92 ...	22	20	508	434	110	84	640	538	110	2,076	472	85	2,743	30	46	509	589	82	140	28	14	709	789	...	1,748	1	126	4	21	9	1	
																							2,015									
																							1,498									

An analysis of the foregoing table shows that out of 692 schools sending up 2,941 candidates, 626 schools and 1,962 candidates were successful. Of the successful candidates, 1,061 passed with middle English and 901 with middle vernacular certificates, against 681 and 775 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of success amongst the competing schools was 90, against 84 in 1891-92; and amongst candidates 67 against 55. 198 Muhammadans passed against 126 in the preceding year.

56. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The comparative figures for this class of schools for the last two years are given below:—

57. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination held in 1892, so far as candidates from *middle vernaculars school* and *private* candidates are concerned, are given in the following table:—

The above shows that 3,228 (against 3,251) candidates appeared at these examinations from 984 (against 955) schools, of whom 1,933 from 777 schools (against 1,642 from 726 schools) were successful, 93 obtaining middle English and 1,840 middle vernacular certificates, against 21 and 1,621 respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the number of middle English certificates took place mostly in Calcutta and the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions.

The percentage of success was 60, against 50 in the preceding year. The reason for the apparent improvement is probably due to a less stiff examination in several divisions, and as a test I would refer to the private candidates, of whom 39 per cent. passed in 1892-93, against 30 per cent. in 1891-92. The average capabilities of these candidates may be taken to be much the same, year by year.

58. Arrangements are being made for holding simultaneous examinations for middle scholarships in all the districts for the schools in which Bengali is the vernacular. This will be done for the first time at the examinations to be held in 1893-94.

59. The following summary gives in one view the combined results of the middle scholarship examinations from the two sets of schools:—

1891-92.

PASSED AT THE—

		Number of candidates.	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English schools	...	2,658	681	775	1,456
„ vernacular „	...	3,251	21	1,621	1,642
Total	...	5,909	702	2,396	3,098

1892-93.

Middle English schools	...	2,941	1,061	901	1,962
„ vernacular „	...	3,228	93	1,840	1,933
Total	...	6,169	1,154	2,741	3,895

The foregoing statement shows that, although there was very little increase in the total number of candidates (from 5,909 to 6,169), the number of passes rose from 3,098 to 3,895, or by 25 per cent. In reference to the increased number of pupils passing the middle English examination from middle vernacular schools (93 against 21), I think it proper to refer to a complaint which reached me from the Dacca Division to the effect that the vernacular schools of those parts are being stifled, owing to the scholarships being awarded in that division on the aggregate marks obtained, so that students even with a smattering of English get a great advantage over the vernacular candidates. This is a new question upon which I think a ruling is needed. By the carrying out of this system boys who pass the middle English examination in the second division may yet carry off scholarships from vernacular candidates who may pass in the first division, and an undue prominence is thus given to a small knowledge of English. I am myself opposed to this, as I think the good vernacular schools should receive whatever encouragement we can give them, instead of which the system cuts as it were the ground from under them.

60. *Drawing*.—Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution on the last report, the following table is inserted to show the progress made in drawing in those Entrance schools in which drawing masters have been appointed:—

1	2	3
NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of pupils who took up drawing at the last Entrance examination.	Number of pupils who passed in draw- ing.
Hindu school ...	1	...
Hare school ...	2	2
Sanskrit Collegiate ...	...	...
Murshidabad Nawab's school	1	...
Hooghly Collegiate ...	3	...
„ Branch ...	...	...
Dacca Collegiate ...	2	...
Rangpur Zillah ...	1	...
Howrah Municipal school ...	...	...
Total ...	13	2

The results are certainly very disappointing. It should be remembered, however, that the subject is a new one, and that very few schools have the means to teach it. The giving of due importance to the subject by taking the marks gained in it into account in the award of junior scholarships will in time give it a value which will force it into notice. At present drawing masters turned out by the School of Art are expensive luxuries which few schools can afford to pay for. If by degrees the training schools can at once provide pandits and drawing masters in one, then the subject may gain ground. Just at present it has little chance of thriving. At the last Entrance examination 314 candidates from all parts of India, Ceylon and Burma took it up, and of this number only 42 were declared to have passed. It may be mentioned that a candidate from the Bogra Zilla School, which is unprovided with a teacher of drawing, passed the examination. He is a Muhammadan and passed the Entrance examination in the first division. It has not been said how he acquired the accomplishment.

61. *Discipline and moral training.*—The subject was so fully threshed out in the preceding reports that it would be mere repetition of what has so often been said if any fresh enunciation of principles were to be attempted here. The orders issued by the Government from time to time appear to have been faithfully kept in view by the officers of the department. The measures adopted, consistently of course with the policy of religious neutrality, have been more or less successful, according to the character of the agency employed in carrying them out. That there has been a perceptible change for the better in the *morale* of our school-boys is almost the unanimous testimony of those who have paid any attention to the subject, serious breaches of discipline and offences against morality being in most divisions very rare. So far as they have been reported, these fall under four categories:—(1) fabricating or falsifying transfer certificates to avoid payment of fees; (2) making false muster at the reward examination or tampering with the pathsala registers to earn more than the teacher would have been otherwise entitled to; (3) disrespect towards teachers and other constituted authorities, and (4) committing riot from an improper sense of offended dignity. Only one case is on record under the last head, in which certain students of the Magura Aided High English School in the Presidency Division committed an assault on the crew of a steamer. The Magistrate made over the case to the educational authorities for departmental punishment, and the offenders were punished with rustication, fine, and flogging. Fabrication of transfer certificates was of more frequent occurrence, and the parties when detected were punished with fines or class degradation. The frauds committed at the reward examination were comparatively few, only one case being reported from Calcutta and two cases from the Bhagalpur Division. The teachers were departmentally punished by being excluded from the aided list. Some very painfully serious cases occurred during the year under the third head. A boy of a high English school in the Birbhum district, resenting the admonitions of the head-master, set fire to his quarters at night, and burnt them down and the school-house, furniture and all: fortunately, no lives were lost. The school having been removed to another house the next day, he ventured to fire it also, but was caught red-handed and on conviction was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Another case of arson, of very much the same nature, is reported by the Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division. The quarters of the head-master of the Noakhali Zillah School were twice burnt down during the year, and the Assistant Inspector remarks that either the head-master had created some enemies by his strict discipline, or probably "there is an unhealthy rivalry between the zillah school and the local private school." That it was possibly the work of the boys may be inferred from the head-master's complaint that they "occasionally tamper with the entries in the progress registers, carry away library books and do not return them, and write anonymous letters and threaten me with setting fire to my house on such flimsy pretexts as not holding the school in the morning during the fast of Ramzan, &c." The premises of the private school also, the Assistant Inspector writes, have been lately burnt down. Surely, in the words of the Assistant Inspector, "such a state of things is really extraordinary and requires a careful enquiry." A case of a rather unique nature is reported from the Eastern Circle.

A Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Backergunge had directed the head-master of a middle English school to explain a sum to the boys in his presence. Upon this the boys, probably under some hint from the teachers, pelted the Sub-Inspector with stones, when he returned to his boat. It is reported that the offenders in this, as well as in a few other cases of insult to teachers, were adequately punished. The following curious explanation of the "unsatisfactory moral tone of the present generation" comes from a head-master in the Rajshahi Division, who ascribes it "to the conflict between the passive spiritualism of the East with the restless materialism of the West, and hopes to find a solution of the difficulty in a harmonious fusion of the good points in both."

62. Many high English schools are said to have got debating clubs, in which students meet for self-improvement, under the presidency of one or other of the teachers. If properly conducted, such clubs are likely to be of practical importance in improving the moral tone of the boys by bringing them more into contact with their teachers out of school hours.

63. *Physical training.*—There is nothing much to add, under this head, to what was written in the last report. Suffice it to say that boys are boys, and that a taste for physical exercises of a superior kind is extending among the rising generation throughout the province. There was a movement in the Senate of the Calcutta University to make a certificate of physical exercise obligatory on the part of candidates for the Entrance examination. The proposal was, however, negatived. The introduction of gymnastics into the training schools, which has already made a beginning in one place, may result in the future pandits of village schools creating a liking for exercises of the kind among the boys of outlying parts.

Almost every high English school under the department is supplied with a gymnastic teacher; one teacher sometimes working in a group of schools, two or three months at a time in each school of the group. The group system has been introduced in the Bihar Circle "in order to extend and facilitate instruction in connection with athletics, and at the same time to keep the cost of such instructions within reasonable bounds." The practice of paying half the cost of the apparatus, &c., out of the surplus balance when the other half is locally raised was continued.

Many high English schools under private management have followed the example of the zillah schools, according to their resources. The middle and primary schools mostly satisfy themselves with the indigenous games which, though not costly in their apparatus, are none the less useful in promoting muscular development.

The District Board of Nadia and Midnapore have set themselves in right earnest to introducing physical training into the middle and primary schools under their control. The other Boards would do well to follow their example.

Inter-school cricket and football matches took place in some of the districts, sometimes under official patronage. In the Presidency Division athletic sports were held at Krishnagar under the auspices of the Magistrate and the District Judge, and prizes were given to successful competitors. The Kushtia High School boys beat the Pabna boys in a cricket match. In the Eastern Circle a complete scheme of physical education is said to have been introduced into the zillah and other well-managed high English schools, and an hour or so in the middle of the day is set apart for physical exercises. Cricket matches were held, in some cases, between distant schools, those at Dacca and Mymensingh for example, and Comilla and Brahmanberia. Mr. Growse, the Magistrate of Faridpur, organized a cricket match between the students of the zillah school and the local officials, and both himself and the District Judge took part in the game, which excited very keen interest. Mr. Greer, the Magistrate of Tippera, acted as umpire in the Comilla-Brahmanberia match. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, the Magistrate of Noakhali, the Assistant Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, and a few more European gentlemen are specially mentioned as patrons of physical training. Official sympathy of a similar nature is also reported from the Chota Nagpur Division, and the Deputy Commissioners of Lohardaga and Singhbhum are said to take great interest in the matter and to encourage the students by their presence and suggestions. It is needless to add that kindly dealings like the above will do more than hundreds of rules and circulars to popularise manly games among our pupils.

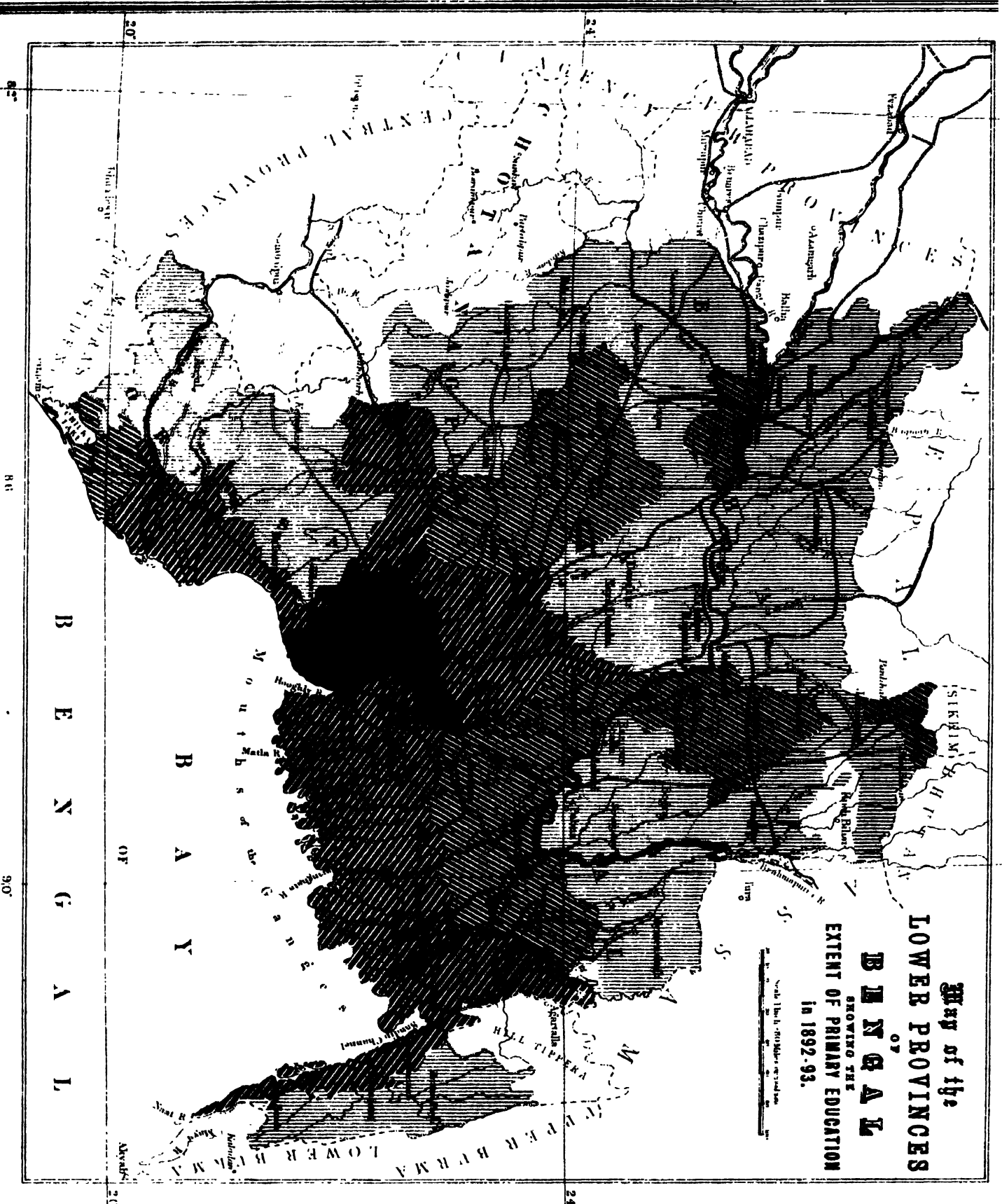
The difficulties felt by the juvenile population of Calcutta, for whom the *mailan* is too distant continue as great as ever. It is a pity that neither the Municipality nor the wealthy public have taken any steps to remove them. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, for which a grant of Rs. 100 a month was sanctioned during the year, has the question of physical training also in view; but, as far as has been ascertained, nothing practical has yet been done.

64. *Boarding-houses*.—The importance of boarding-houses as a powerful factor of school discipline has not been lost sight of. As said in the preceding reports, most Government institutions have attached boarding-houses in which the pupils put up under the charge of one or more of the resident teachers. As in the case of physical training, schools under private management follow the example of Government schools, whenever their means allow and the exigencies of the localities require such establishments. A conference of some of the Fellows of the Calcutta University was held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction to consider a proposal made by Mr. Wilson, Professor, Presidency College, to bring the students' lodging-houses in Calcutta within some system of inspection and control; but in consequence of some practical difficulties the scheme has for the present been allowed to drop.

65. During the year under report Mr. Tawney discussed in a letter addressed to Government (No. 3913, dated the 17th May 1892) the question of closing or transferring to local bodies the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Arrah, and Muzaffarpur zilla schools and the practical results of such a policy. He agreed with the Inspector of the Bihar Circle in thinking that one consequence of the measure would be to throw upon "our hands numbers of supernumerary teachers, with no local receipts, such as fees and the like, from which to pay them their salaries." It was also pointed out that the Inspector had a difficulty in gradually abolishing the Muzaffarpur Zilla School, a difficulty which would be increased if a second school was to be similarly treated at the same time. Mr. Tawney further mentioned that if local bodies to whom Government schools are made over could be induced to retain the existing staff of teachers, the transfers would not be attended with much trouble. But experience taught that on the transfers being effected, their endeavours would be to force the department to take back the old and least efficient teachers as fast as possible, and very serious inconvenience would arise in consequence.

He also showed that local bodies are wanting in the element of stability, and noticed the case of a most flourishing institution, which on the death of its munificent founder was doomed to pass through a period of storm and disorganization.

In my letter to Government, No. 1407, dated the 8th March 1893, while giving my opinion on the question of the transfer of services of the head-masters of the Barisal and Monghyr schools to local bodies, I pointed out that "Government in transferring a college or school to a local body by that act loses the fee-receipts, which to a very large extent have enabled them to pay for the teaching staff. Take, for instance, the Barisal Zilla School. We find that prior to the transfer Government with a net expenditure of Rs. 175 a month was able to maintain it with a gross monthly expenditure of more than Rs. 900, there being on the staff one officer in class III (Rs. 200—20—300) and another in class VI (Rs. 75—5—100). Now that the transfer has been effected, Government still pays the net grant of Rs. 175; and if at the same time it keeps up the classified list without any reduction after the re-transfer of the graded officers to Government service, it will be doubly a loser." I also instanced the case of the Arrah Zilla School, which was then being carried on without any grant at all from Government, and on its staff of teachers were four graded officers—one in class III (Rs. 200—20—300), another in class V (Rs. 100—10—150), a third in class VI (Rs. 75—5—100), and a fourth in class VII (Rs. 50—5—75), "so that these four teachers in the classified list are practically employed without any charge upon the Provincial revenues." I finally recommended that no further transfers of schools and colleges should be attempted till the matter had been more fully thought out, as my belief was that it would result in gain neither to the schools in point of efficiency nor to Government in economy.



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

- Class 1. 50 per cent and upwards
- " 2. 30 to 50 per cent.
- " 3. 15 to 30 "
- " 4. below 15 "

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[N.B.—From this section are excluded European schools, and also native schools for girls except where the reverse is distinctly stated.]

66. The statistics of primary schools for *native* boys for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

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Upper Primary Schools.

	1892-93.									
	1891-92.		Stipendiary.*		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management—</i>										
Managed by Government	5	119	5	123	...	...	...	...	5	123
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	278	10	304	...	...	...	...	10	304
<i>Under private management—</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,444	127,888	1,948	73,654	754	27,280	715	29,479	3,417	130,413
Unaided	202	7,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	8,887
Total	3,646	135,371	1,948	73,654	754	27,280	715	29,479	3,619	139,726

Lower Primary Schools.

<i>Under public management—</i>										
Managed by Government .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	125	9	283	...	...	...	...	9	283
<i>Under private management—</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	35,984	835,508	2,115	60,701	30,317	714,334	1,151	57,372	33,583	812,407
Unaided	8,031	152,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,236	170,514
Total	44,015	987,751	2,115	60,701	30,317	714,334	1,151	57,372	43,819	982,921
GRAND TOTAL	48,670	1,122,247	4,063	135,064	31,071	741,614	1,866	60,851	47,638	1,122,930

* Including those in receipt of fixed monthly grants from the primary and grant-in-aid funds and from the circle funds.

The above shows a loss of 1,054 primary schools of all classes taken together (or a little over 2 per cent.), attended by a loss of 317 pupils only. As regards the number of schools, there has been a loss to the same extent as there was a gain in the previous year. The number of pupils remains practically the same. The upper primaries have gained slightly both in number and strength. The loss of 1,090 lower primaries is not far to seek; some weak and inefficient schools died out, and Orissa lost 945 schools owing to considerable agricultural distress caused by the cyclone of 1891, which, the Inspector says, was aggravated by unusually heavy floods and also by the further devastation of crops by insects consequent thereon. "These," he continues, "together with the high prices of food-grains which ruled during a great part of the year and the excessive mortality caused by fever and cholera, sufficiently account for a decrease, which a careful scrutiny of the comparative statistics of every thana and outpost has shown to be almost co-extensive with the district (of Cuttack) itself." In the Saran district of the Patna Division a loss of 735 schools is reported. "The rigid exclusion of nominal pupils from school registers and the general scarcity resulting from unseasonable weather" are the reasons assigned by the Deputy Inspector for such a sudden decline. The Circle Inspector, however, is inclined to think that "the loss points to a decline in activity and efficiency in the subordinate inspecting staff (Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits), who are primarily responsible for the proper collection of returns from schools, and" that "the plea of conscientious work done by the exercise of a 'rigid exclusion' of the doubtful and shady features connected with their schools appears to be based on a futile attempt to shield themselves from the just censure that must overtake them upon a failure of duty." Next stands the Chittagong Division with a loss of 124 schools. It may be remembered that the transfer and retransfer of Koran schools in Chittagong to and from the lower primary list are not new things in the educational history of the Division. Generally it may be stated that the new rule under which schools that failed to earn a fixed minimum amount of rewards were given no rewards at all has resulted in the transfer of a large number of schools of an inefficient and ephemeral character to the list of unaided institutions. The Divisions in which schools have multiplied to the greatest extent

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are Burdwan (224 schools), Orissa Tributary Mahals (92), Presidency (90), and Rajshahi (55).

The classification of aided schools into "stipendiary," "paid by results," and "mixed" has been introduced for the first time with the table above in accordance with the orders of Government. As the figures for the year before could not be separated under these heads, they have been shown together. It will be possible in the next report to complete the statement so as to make it fit for the purposes of detailed comparison.

67. The fluctuations in the number of the boys receiving primary education in primary schools during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

			Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	...	...	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,128
1889-90	...	...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	...	...	3,537	124,637	43,997	942,211
1891-92	...	...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93	...	...	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204

The steady advance in the numbers of upper primary schools and pupils is worthy of notice.

68. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for both boys and girls and of the subsidiary inspecting agency:—

			From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
			1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	...	...	97,766	1,06,741	1,77,910	1,64,003	2,75,676	2,70,744
Non-stipendiary schools	...	...	32,075	30,174	2,91,170	2,62,557	3,23,245	2,93,031
Schools abolished before the close of the year	...	...	3,807	2,857	7,569	8,900	11,376	11,757
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	...	...	12,263	14,187	78,474	78,265	90,737	92,452
Examination charges	...	...	1,036	1,147	12,203	11,680	13,239	12,827
Scholarships and prizes	...	...	7,376	9,652	20,068	27,762	33,444	37,414
Grants for buildings and furniture	...	...	7,066	7,544	1,911	1,787	8,017	9,331
Other payments	...	...	8,333	8,715	23,361	21,609	31,694	30,324
Total	...	...	1,69,662	1,81,317	6,17,766	5,76,563	7,87,428	7,57,880
Allotment	...	...	1,78,798	1,87,372	6,23,3	6,22,351	8,02,098	8,09,723
Savings	...	...	9,136	6,055	5,534	45,788	14,670	51,843

The allotment for primary schools controlled by the Department was Rs. 1,43,920, against Rs. 1,30,648 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 1,42,500 was assigned to the several districts and Rs. 1,420 kept as a reserve fund. The grant from the Government Estates Improvement Fund was Rs. 36,069, and the grants for the Damin-i-koh, Banki, and Angul were Rs. 7,500, Rs. 1,253 and Rs. 2,341 respectively. The total expenditure from all these funds (aggregating Rs. 1,91,083) was Rs. 1,81,317, against Rs. 1,69,662 in the preceding year. The districts which failed to spend their allotments are the Sonthal Parganas (Rs. 1,800), Backergunge (Rs. 1,800), Pabna (Rs. 1,100), Patna (Rs. 700), Chittagong Hill Tracts, Darbhanga and Gaya (Rs. 600) each. The expenditure from Provincial revenues upon stipendiary schools has increased, while that upon non-stipendiaries has diminished. This is to be regretted, and the particular attention of the Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners has been directed to the wishes of Government as expressed in paragraph 15 of the Resolution on last year's report.

The total district fund expenditure was Rs. 5,76,557 (out of Rs. 6,22,351) against Rs. 6,23,300 (out of Rs. 6,28,834); the savings were Rs. 45,794, against Rs. 5,534 in the preceding year. This would be a serious matter were the savings altogether real; but, as pointed out before, the figures for the 1892-93 expenditure do not include *uncashed cheques*, and these in many districts came to very large amounts: for instance in each of the districts of Hooghly and Noakhali Rs. 9,000 odd have been thrown out of the accounts, which in former years would have been reckoned as money paid. I regret I am not able to

state the amount of apparent savings from this cause in each district, but it is probable that a very large proportion of what appear as savings may be accounted for in this way in the districts of Monghyr with an apparent saving of Rs. 5,000, Gaya of Rs. 5,000, Shahabad of Rs. 4,000, Mymensingh of Rs. 3,000, Tippera of Rs. 2,000, Darbhanga of Rs. 1,800, Bhagalpur of Rs. 1,700, Dinajpur of Rs. 1,700, and Cuttack of Rs. 1,100.

The direct expenditure on primary schools, including the charges for those abolished during the year, was Rs. 5,75,532, or 76 per cent. of the total, against Rs. 6,10,297, or 78.5 per cent. in the preceding year. This means that comparatively larger sums were expended during the year under report on such indirect heads as chief gurus, scholarships, prizes, buildings, furniture, &c.

Owing to the exclusion of the money value of uncashed cheques from the expenditure of District Boards during 1892-93, a comparison between the amounts actually paid in rewards in the last two years would be illusory. Suffice it to say that the uncashed cheques having been intended for *rewarded* schools, the reduced amount spent by Boards upon stipendiary schools appears to point to an appreciation on their part of their duty to carry out the wishes of Government in this respect. The number of stipendiary schools aided from the primary fund has remained much the same as in the previous year, viz., 6,252 against 6,214, while that of non-stipendiary schools has declined from 34,490 to 31,890, owing partly as stated above to the introduction of a minimum allowance for rewards.

It is satisfactory to report that the municipal expenditure during the year on primary schools for boys and girls came to Rs. 32,916, against Rs. 24,934 in the previous year; and this is the case, though some municipalities failed to spend their full allotments before the close of the year. Thus in the case of Calcutta, out of an allotment of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 427 only is shown as spent. "The only explanation," writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, "that can be offered for such a low figure is that the schools were not paid by the Commissioners before the 31st March last." There is a diversity of practice with regard to the administration of these grants; in some municipalities they are made over to the Department for expenditure; in others they are distributed by the Commissioners themselves without consulting the Department. It is much to be desired that the former practice should be enforced under Government orders. Unless this be done it is certain that much of the money will be frittered away, or left unspent.

69. The subjoined statement compares, district by district, the amounts spent in stipends and rewards:—

DISTRICTS.		Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends finally deducted from the amount of rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED FROM THE AIDED SCHOOLS AT THE—				REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	10
Presidency Division.	24 Parganas	Rs. 8,003	Rs. 2,050	Rs. 23,958	Rs. 27,040	115	325	3,853	4,821	* Includes Rs. 173 shown in subsidiary table II under details of other payments.
	Nadia	4,509	1,828	7,709	12,308	46	284	193	3,229	
	Jessore	7,165	...	7,443	14,608	90	243	1,402	5,044	
	Khulna	6,350	...	6,642	12,992	64	77	973	7,321	
	Murshidabad	3,521	589	8,173	11,697	65	217	2,352	1,734	
	Total	24,728	4,407	54,013*	78,741	380	1,150	9,103	22,152	
Calcutta		6,007	...	1,098	7,785	16	96	263	746	
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	10,378	4,181	11,309	21,687	220	478	2,554	5,023	
	Hankura	5,765	33	11,414	17,179	118	568	2,500	2,709	
	Birbhum	1,834	...	5,862	7,696	97	283	1,148	2,350	
	Midnapore	11,203	...	18,975	30,175	223	1,341	3,246	13,153	
	Hooahly	5,318	...	745	6,063	81	590	3,108	4,631	
	Howrah	3,859	306	4,063	8,462	40	103	985	3,174	
Total		58,354	4,522	52,908	91,263	787	3,303	13,501	31,026	

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DISTRICTS.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends finally deducted from the amount of rewards earned at the examination.	Amounts paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED FROM THE AIDED SCHOOLS AT THE—				REMARKS.
					Upper primary scholar-ship examination.	Lower primary scholar-ship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi Division	Dinajpur ...	Rs. 173	Rs. 2,367	Rs. 8,053	9,326	31	277	1,562	2,232
	Rajshahi ...	2,438	...	8,399	10,837	51	274	2,014	1,500
	Bankpur ...	9,330	...	8,158	17,488	65	313	917	887
	Bogra ...	1,341	565	2,776	4,117	27	...	1,229	1,311
	Patna ...	5,510	3,507	7,843	13,353	123	369	851	980
	Darjeeling ...	4,102	...	84	4,246	1	4	7	6
	Jalpaiguri ...	4,296	...	2,025	6,291	12	106	366	399
Total		28,040	6,439	38,538	60,618	315	1,344	7,546	7,315
Dacca Division	Dacca ...	5,232	...	13,304	18,626	94	740	2,379	2,883
	Faridpur ...	7,102	1,028	6,793	13,905	104	312	1,372	1,771
	Backergunge ...	17,779	...	10,272	18,051	80	182	2,870	3,559
	Mymensingh ...	10,985	380	7,170	18,161	120	520	2,002	2,770
Total		31,098	2,008	37,635	68,733	410	2,564	8,553	10,903
Chittagong Division	Chittagong ...	8,123	...	6,008	14,131	91	355	2,461	4,077
	Nakhal ...	5,100	...	322	5,422	90	488	2,100	3,247
	Tippura ...	7,577	96	17,578	25,155	138	624	3,705	7,163
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,380	...	...	3,380	...	4	...	...
Total		24,180	96	23,908	48,157	328	1,471	8,386	14,487
Patna Division	Patna ...	2,088	202	12,705	15,693	14	1,394	3,362	3,757
	Gaya ...	4,414	889	2,424	6,872	14	215	1,440	1,856
	Shahabad ...	4,174	...	1,464	5,878	34	110	752	852
	Saran ...	2,019	147	5,849	8,498	40	1,005	1,663	2,296
	Champaran ...	2,370	1,049	6,980	9,350	18	423	1,324	1,554
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,330	608	5,277	7,616	20	316	1,146	1,343
	Darbhanga ...	2,001	2,322	9,020	11,030	23	463	2,045	3,512
Total		21,239	5,208	43,677	64,916	165	4,099	12,038	15,170
Bhagalpur Division	Bhagalpur ...	3,878	...	4,805	8,773	30	144	607	1,803
	Monghyr ...	4,339	115	5,237	9,576	15	570	1,601	1,540
	Purnea ...	3,457	...	5,127	8,584	9	206	803	1,808
	Madda ...	4,088	...	3,415	7,503	50	210	628	1,492
	Sonthal Parganas	5,760	138	7,270	13,036	63	727	1,242	1,660
Total for the Division		21,528	253	25,044	47,472	167	1,976	4,941	8,303
Orissa Division	Cuttack ...	5,480	...	10,100	15,580	54	443	3,451	5,523
	Puri ...	3,194	711	5,217	8,411	35	632	1,040	1,865
	Balasore ...	5,973	...	7,021	12,604	49	1,181	1,254	1,803
	Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,023	...	606	1,629	...	34	120	843
Total		15,670	711	22,944	38,223	138	2,190	5,855	10,034
Chota Nagpur Division	Hazaribagh ...	11,000	...	2,188	13,188	21	345	308	380
	Lohardaga ...	10,104	...	919	11,143	14	87	...	...
	Palamu ...	3,705	...	265	3,971	4	40	...	...
	Singbhum ...	9,345	...	442	9,787	23	313	...	...
	Manbhum ...	11,572	...	1,973	13,545	14	157	1,040	1,294
Total		45,817	...	5,817	51,634	76	942	1,408	1,983
GRAND TOTAL		2,56,889	23,704	3,07,072	5,63,941	2,782	10,215	71,571	121,879
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891-92		2,62,584	6,464	3,38,075	6,00,659	2,491	20,000	71,471	121,199

70. The system of paying rewards in advance has been introduced into all the Divisions except Calcutta and Chota Nagpur ; and the number of districts in which rewards were paid in advance has risen from 7 to 21. The latter plan was evidently tried for a short time only in some districts; take for example Bankura with Rs. 35 so expended, Tippura with Rs. 96, Monghyr with Rs. 115, and the Sonthal Parganas with Rs. 138. When, therefore, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tippura, says that the scheme has proved a failure in his district, the statement really amounts to nothing. The following remark of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is more to the point:— "It seems hard to believe that in a district where the average earning of a lower primary school from the primary grant is 8 annas only per mensem, not more than eight pathsalas were found willing to accept advances of one or two rupees a month, even with the knowledge that if any school earned less than the amount of the stipend (advanced) it should not be called upon to refund the difference." The fact is that in some districts the scheme has not had a fair trial, and in others the authorities have condemned it without trying it

at all. It is curious to observe how differently it has been viewed in the different districts of the same Division. The Deputy Inspector of Jalpaiguri "is inclined to think that the district is not yet prepared for the full enforcement" of the orders, and the Rajshahi Board considers the system unsuited to their district. On the other hand the Deputy Inspector of Dinajpur reports that advance payments in his district have produced a feeling of confidence in the minds of the gurus, "while under the system of payments only at the close of the year on results, they had hitherto to depend more or less on mere chance for their reward. They have now something tangible and more definite to look forward to, and this will urge them on to work well and steadily." I cannot but regard the latter statement as giving a more accurate and enlightened view of the case.

71. The amount paid in rewards was many times as great as that given in stipends in the districts of 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Patna, Champaran, and Darbhanga; in Nadia, Murshidabad, Bankura, Bogra, Dacca, Tippera, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Puri, Hooghly and Noakhali (taking for these two last-named districts the known amount of Rs. 9,000 each for uncashed cheques) it was almost double; in Jessore, Khulna, Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, Pabna, Backergunge, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas and Balasore it was more, and in the remaining 17 districts more was given in stipends than in rewards. Making an exception in the case of the very backwards districts of Darjeeling, the Chitagon Hill Tracts, the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and the Tributary Mahals, there appears to be no good reason why Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad and Malda should persist in retaining such a strong hold upon the stipendiary system.

72. The details of "other payments" (see table in paragraph 68) are given below:—

	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,383	1,265
Contributions to khas mahal, circle, and other schools	5,839	5,954
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes	2,883	3,144
Commission for money-orders	6,480	6,342
Contingencies and miscellaneous	15,109	13,619
Total	31,604	30,324

The nature of the charges was fully explained in paragraph 98 of the last report, and need not be repeated here.

73. The apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of these classes of institutions are shown in the subjoined statement, district by district:—

DISTRICTS.		Allotment.	EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY FUND SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas	Rs. 27,719	Rs. 5,116	Rs. 21,928	105	930	4,423	35,254	48'7	22'1	18'5	9'9
	Nadia	13,953	3,051	9,317	69	536	2,693	14,617	44'2	17'4	18'1	10'2
	Jessore	16,160	5,317	9,253	104	697	3,617	19,174	51'12	13'2	22'1	7'6
	Khulna	14,335	4,301	8,731	84	1,162	3,153	27,356	50'	7'5	21'3	5'1
	Murshidabad	13,407	2,242	9,455	48	498	1,956	13,338	46'7	18'9	18'3	11'3
	Total for the Division	85,574	19,929	58,714	410	3,892	16,071	104,739	48'6	15'1	19'8	8'5
Calcutta		9,172	877	6,009	13	182	717	8,506	67'	37'9	19'5	12'9
Burdwan Division.	Howrah	24,451	8,098	13,649	150	1,100	6,187	31,424	53'58	11'77	20'78	6'95
	Bankura	19,583	4,730	12,449	131	996	3,603	21,871	35'1	12'5	21'	7'6
	Birbhum	9,875	2,407	5,289	84	652	2,983	14,401	28'6	8'1	12'0	5'9
	Midnapore	33,945	8,537	21,638	210	3,520	7,671	77,202	46'9	6'1	17'8	4'4
	Hooghly	17,168	4,457	1,006	95	1,030	3,776	30,510	43'91	1'56	18'9	7'4
	Howrah	11,014	2,886	5,626	55	602	2,566	20,893	53'38	9'17	14'41	4'23
Total for the Division		116,036	31,105	60,157	723	7,960	26,788	200,101	48'8	7'56	18'57	4'81

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DISTRICTS.	Allotment.	EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi Division	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.								
	Dinajpur ...	13,358	3,051	6,820	81	560	2,739	12,876	37'6	64'	17'
	Rajshahi ...	13,020	3,206	7,707	63	251	1,075	7,902	50'	27'4	26'
	Rangpur ...	18,091	5,222	12,626	92	587	3,262	14,174	56'	21'	25'
	Bogra ...	4,749	1,398	2,710	42	179	1,033	5,234	33'	15'	13'
	Patna ...	17,884	6,214	7,130	103	316	3,923	8,452	59'	22'5	25'3
Total for the Division	Jaipur ...	2,000	558	3,682	5	83	138	2,000	111'6	44'4	64'6
	Jaipur ...	7,325	2,272	4,019	33	217	1,016	4,750	69'	18'	35'
Dacca Division	Dacca ...	20,355	5,073	12,653	173	843	5,720	23,407	34'5	15'	16'6
	Fakirpur ...	15,490	5,711	8,184	144	590	5,310	14,287	39'6	14'4	17'2
	Backergunge ...	21,847	4,813	12,717	122	1,842	4,344	41,627	30'4	6'0	17'7
	Mymensingh ...	28,000	7,325	10,836	151	822	5,347	16,078	48'5	13'1	21'9
	Total for the Division	80,351	23,822	44,380	500	4,003	20,730	90,209	40'2	10'9	18'3
Chittagong Division	Chittagong ...	16,470	5,617	8,514	100	565	5,030	17,807	51'5	15'	15'0
	Noakhali ...	14,530	3,751	1,731	100	1,254	4,025	27,431	35'4	1'3	14'1
	Tippura ...	30,782	7,502	17,053	202	2,780	7,435	55,789	37'1	6'3	16'1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,724	811	2,578	3	19	79	301	270'3	135'6	161'3
	Total for the Division	70,915	17,681	30,476	423	4,627	17,169	101,328	41'7	6'6	16'4
Patna Division	Patna ...	19,392	2,646	13,047	26	1,330	1,560	27,050	101'7	9'8	27'
	Gaya ...	14,004	3,145	3,727	35	891	1,719	17,186	89'8	4'3	29'2
	Shahabad ...	12,665	3,165	2,723	35	300	1,615	6,770	90'1	0'1	31'2
	Saran ...	11,111	2,124	6,314	22	480	1,311	12,009	96'3	13'2	25'9
	Champaran ...	11,618	1,918	7,441	20	692	830	15,329	95'0	10'7	36'0
	Muzaffarpur ...	10,675	1,604	5,922	21	714	915	13,390	80'6	8'3	29'6
Total for the Division	Darbhanga ...	15,061	1,759	9,271	18	605	806	15,194	97'2	15'3	32'5
	Total for the Division	95,216	16,441	48,475	177	4,982	8,816	108,087	92'9	9'7	29'8
Bhagalpur Division	Bhagalpur ...	11,424	2,770	6,003	25	384	1,251	7,941	110'8	15'6	35'4
	Monghyr ...	17,248	1,531	8,047	21	510	882	12,067	72'3	15'7	27'7
	Purnea ...	9,763	1,432	7,150	23	419	792	9,043	65'	17'	28'2
	Sonhal Parganas ...	20,007	3,797	9,289	63	374	2,352	8,643	60'7	24'7	25'
	Mahla ...	7,702	3,078	3,525	57	187	2,734	5,360	70'	19'6	23'4
Total for the Division	Total for the Division	60,144	13,478	33,904	187	1,874	8,011	43,004	72'	18'1	26'9
Orissa Division	Cuttack ...	20,187	4,520	11,000	113	1,663	3,510	26,204	40'	6'5	20'6
	Puri ...	9,848	2,504	5,817	48	665	1,149	8,087	54'	7'3	36'8
	Balasore ...	19,913	4,642	8,352	83	974	2,024	18,218	55'0	8'5	36'
Total for the Division	Total for the Division	49,948	11,756	25,238	244	3,302	6,683	53,439	48'1	7'6	29'1
Orissa Tributary Mahals		2,800	60	1,609	1	134	18	1,672	60'	12'5	53'3
Chota Nagpur Division	Hazaribagh ...	15,166	1,301	11,731	23	374	1,006	11,610	56'5	31'3	20'6
	Lohardaga ...	13,207	1,313	9,825	12	320	435	7,833	109'8	30'7	42'6
	Palamau ...	6,374	800	3,171	7	131	249	3,142	114'3	24'2	51'4
	Manbhum ...	14,612	2,321	11,224	31	534	1,153	12,574	74'8	20'8	32'2
	Singbhum ...	12,150	1,408	8,289	21	260	1,337	10,457	71'3	31'9	17'9
Total for the Division	Total for the Division	61,818	7,238	44,240	94	1,623	4,240	45,016	76'9	27'2	27'3
GRAND TOTAL		7,21,047	1,64,308	3,98,964	3,285	34,853	123,027	823,907	50'	11'4	21'2
Total for 1891-02		7,19,504	1,67,263	4,32,003	3,330	37,436	122,185	853,993	50'2	11'5	21'9

As explained in the last report, the foregoing statement does not show the indirect expenditure, such as for prizes, examination charges, money-order commission, &c. It is for this reason that the amounts shown in column 2 as allotment are, in every case, in excess of the total of the amounts shown in columns 3 and 4. I would by way of parenthesis beg leave to point to the harmony existing between the last two lateral columns of this statement as affording remarkable testimony in favour of the general accuracy of the figures thus given by the department. The ratio of the cost on these two classes of public institutions varies not only from district to district, but from division to division, the rule being that as the payment-by-result system is the more largely introduced in a district, the cost of upper primaries increases proportionately.

74. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect.

District.	Population of school-going age.						Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.						PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.		Merit marks.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.		Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.		
	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.																	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
4-Parganas	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,324	59	4,383	39,024	2,880	41,904	15,133	1,781	16,084	58,501	4,750	63,251	153,445	10,716	164,561	394	374	222	104	8	28			
Nadia	190,332	126,994	317,326	2,346	21	2,367	13,264	1,367	16,631	5,594	1,381	6,975	23,204	2,769	25,973	63,116	5,587	68,703	192	21	105	52	4	28			
Jessore	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,340	21	2,361	13,264	1,766	23,031	5,738	540	6,278	20,397	2,559	22,956	61,402	6,023	67,425	208	18	112	57	4	31			
Khulna	92,697	83,651	176,348	1,868	21	1,889	22,361	1,154	23,445	9,880	825	10,714	54,168	2,630	56,803	80,462	4,442	84,904	367	24	104	93	5	51			
Murshidabad	90,949	96,792	187,741	1,867	13	1,880	15,130	487	25,817	2,921	204	3,125	19,115	904	20,019	57,646	2,850	60,376	219	53	111	63	2	33			
Total	693,460	584,574	1,278,034	12,835	127	12,962	113,004	7,824	120,828	39,289	5,031	44,320	165,125	12,682	177,807	442,376	29,138	471,614	278	22	151	74	5	40			
Calcutta	67,011	55,222	122,233	4,351	389	4,740	9,204	3,899	13,103	2,732	2,009	4,741	10,287	6,307	16,594	52,069	15,701	67,770	243	179	221	77	44	56			
Burdwan	102,430	106,351	208,781	4,280	37	4,317	29,053	1,281	31,334	7,248	581	8,149	41,751	1,899	43,650	119,657	4,699	124,356	407	17	209	116	45	59			
Bachura	78,691	81,550	160,241	2,341	28	2,369	14,316	3,211	17,527	5,378	983	6,361	31,959	4,952	36,911	89,816	10,736	100,552	403	51	255	114	13	49			
Birbhum	186,445	188,515	374,960	1,480	16	1,496	14,316	416	14,732	6,439	480	7,019	22,253	912	23,165	56,815	1,808	58,623	307	14	109	97	3	63			
Midnapore	196,315	184,531	380,846	3,071	72	3,143	16,793	2,065	18,858	11,575	813	12,388	45,642	3,063	48,701	120,914	7,253	128,167	574	37	263	121	5	71			
Hooghly	79,370	82,135	161,505	3,671	91	3,762	30,306	2,065	32,371	11,575	813	12,388	45,642	3,063	48,701	120,914	7,253	128,167	574	37	263	121	5	71			
Dhowsah	54,733	53,448	108,181	2,136	105	2,241	16,355	981	17,336	9,031	425	10,259	23,322	1,714	25,036	70,066	4,086	74,152	618	32	279	132	8	68			
Total	370,054	383,234	753,288	17,810	349	18,159	187,956	10,720	198,676	73,070	6,051	79,121	308,722	17,120	325,842	634,428	30,966	734,444	471	29	247	122	7	64			
Dinajpur	121,807	111,568	233,375	894	11	905	17,531	664	18,195	1,220	109	1,319	19,034	751	20,785	58,572	2,156	60,728	163	7	89	48	3	26			
Rajshahi	86,150	98,540	184,690	843	6	849	9,840	927	10,767	1,077	135	1,512	12,419	385	12,804	33,569	1,980	35,549	128	74	65	36	2	18			
Rangpur	130,371	150,547	280,918	1,304	6	1,310	16,188	353	16,541	3,550	155	3,705	20,963	404	21,367	58,464	1,154	59,618	131	73	69	36	7	19			
Palna	101,686	102,673	204,359	1,880	2	1,882	11,432	453	11,885	3,543	455	3,998	16,964	912	17,876	47,764	1,580	49,344	166	8	87	47	17	24			
Bohara	62,337	67,746	130,083	777	3	780	7,329	123	7,452	2,143	146	2,289	10,449	372	10,821	28,615	1,530	30,145	166	4	87	45	4	24			
Darjeeling	18,436	15,040	33,476	210	10	220	1,771	148	1,919	737	203	940	2,727	361	3,088	7,145	697	7,842	147	24	82	33	2	23			
Jalpaiguri	54,668	47,303	101,971	419	5	424	6,536	357	6,893	...	...	...	6,053	322	7,317	21,703	1,068	22,769	127	7	71	30	2	23			
Total	616,905	585,965	1,202,870	6,445	43	6,488	70,586	2,387	73,173	13,159	1,203	14,362	90,443	3,533	94,023	257,892	8,429	266,321	146	6	74	41	14	32			
Dacca	180,087	183,010	363,097	3,632	59	3,691	22,424	2,077	24,501	8,595	1,152	9,745	41,910	3,555	45,465	125,725	7,678	133,403	219	17	132	69	4	30			
Faridpur	133,863	131,654	265,517	2,313	60	2,373	21,621	1,624	23,245	7,333	1,275	8,608	31,337	2,971	34,308	83,561	6,485	90,046	253	21	126	63	4	33			
Backergunge	136,686	137,428	274,114	2,363	43	2,406	16,402	2,553	18,955	21,066	2,674	23,140	63,811	4,671	68,482	153,087	9,480	162,567	353	23	212	93	6	50			
Mymensingh	268,292	252,335	520,627	3,487	23	3,510	34,527	4,229	38,756	...	...	...	37,573	4,250	41,823	120,536	12,905	133,438	131	17	6	45	5	24			
Total	748,008	728,007	1,476,015	12,095	154	12,249	128,944	10,514	139,458	30,762	4,504	41,469	177,591	13,112	190,703	484,179	37,016	521,195	238	21	134	65	5	35			
Chittagong	82,350	101,144	183,494	1,045	14	1,059	25,020	1,185	26,205	4,065	655	4,720	31,681	1,574	33,255	90,776	4,329	95,104	342	14	173	98	4	46			
Noakhali	76,369	73,144	149,513	1,317	5	1,322	23,081	968	24,049	7,981	1,322	9,303	32,770	2,250	35,020	84,809	4,191	88,999	426	3	25	111	5	54			
Tippura	136,770	130,670	267,440	2,457	11	2,468	43,443	3,705	47,148	15,888	2,806	18,734	61,713	6,533	68,246	158,490	14,066	172,556	45	3	25	116	1	64			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,934	7,158	16,092	22	...	22	562	22	584	20	8	28	691	30	721	1,816	74	1,890	67	14	39	20	1	11			
Total	314,333	314,116	628,449	5,941	30	5,971	92,711	5,560	98,271	27,655	4,881	32,536	125,657	10,751	136,408	335,833	22,621	358,454	402	34	218	106	7	57			

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Districts.	1	PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.										Total.		Merit marks.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.		Percentage of merit marks in population of school-going age.	
		Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.					Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.								
Panna	...	129,550	135,460	265,010	1,063	17,245	1,063	17,245	2,126	34,490	1,063	17,245	1,063	17,245	2,126	265,010	1,063	17,245	2,126
Gaya	...	136,721	163,965	300,686	1,072	10,374	1,072	10,374	2,144	20,748	1,072	10,374	1,072	10,374	2,144	300,686	1,072	10,374	2,144
Shahabad	...	146,019	160,560	306,579	624	6,240	624	6,240	12,480	12,480	624	6,240	624	6,240	12,480	306,579	624	6,240	12,480
Muzaffarpur	...	105,406	210,910	316,316	680	5,440	680	5,440	11,120	11,120	680	5,440	680	5,440	11,120	316,316	680	5,440	11,120
Darbhanga	...	305,647	314,645	620,292	512	5,120	512	5,120	10,240	10,240	512	5,120	512	5,120	10,240	620,292	512	5,120	10,240
Saran	...	170,048	204,032	374,080	655	6,550	655	6,550	13,100	13,100	655	6,550	655	6,550	13,100	374,080	655	6,550	13,100
Champan	...	140,420	158,428	298,848	365	3,650	365	3,650	7,300	7,300	365	3,650	365	3,650	7,300	298,848	365	3,650	7,300
Total	...	1,147,190	1,224,454	2,371,644	5,211	52,110	5,211	52,110	104,220	104,220	5,211	52,110	5,211	52,110	104,220	2,371,644	5,211	52,110	104,220
Bhawalpur	...	150,730	154,174	304,904	674	6,740	674	6,740	13,480	13,480	674	6,740	674	6,740	13,480	304,904	674	6,740	13,480
Monazhyr	...	149,060	157,342	306,402	684	6,840	684	6,840	13,680	13,680	684	6,840	684	6,840	13,680	306,402	684	6,840	13,680
Purnea	...	140,024	142,674	282,698	375	3,750	375	3,750	7,500	7,500	375	3,750	375	3,750	7,500	282,698	375	3,750	7,500
Southern Parganas	...	139,445	135,444	274,889	177	1,770	177	1,770	3,540	3,540	177	1,770	177	1,770	3,540	274,889	177	1,770	3,540
Maldah	...	59,967	62,920	122,887	990	9,900	990	9,900	19,800	19,800	990	9,900	990	9,900	19,800	122,887	990	9,900	19,800
Total	...	638,368	643,944	1,282,312	3,480	34,800	3,480	34,800	69,600	69,600	3,480	34,800	3,480	34,800	69,600	1,282,312	3,480	34,800	69,600
Cuttack	...	141,063	149,507	290,570	1,165	11,650	1,165	11,650	23,300	23,300	1,165	11,650	1,165	11,650	23,300	290,570	1,165	11,650	23,300
Puri	...	71,179	76,948	148,127	621	6,210	621	6,210	12,420	12,420	621	6,210	621	6,210	12,420	148,127	621	6,210	12,420
Balasore	...	72,945	140,193	213,138	838	8,380	838	8,380	16,760	16,760	838	8,380	838	8,380	16,760	213,138	838	8,380	16,760
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	140,288	136,732	277,020	654	6,540	654	6,540	13,080	13,080	654	6,540	654	6,540	13,080	277,020	654	6,540	13,080
Total	...	424,780	436,117	860,897	3,279	32,790	3,279	32,790	65,580	65,580	3,279	32,790	3,279	32,790	65,580	860,897	3,279	32,790	65,580
Rosario	...	85,044	89,605	174,649	1,133	11,330	1,133	11,330	22,660	22,660	1,133	11,330	1,133	11,330	22,660	174,649	1,133	11,330	22,660
Lehargade	...	82,740	86,551	169,291	453	4,530	453	4,530	9,060	9,060	453	4,530	453	4,530	9,060	169,291	453	4,530	9,060
Peknam	...	44,148	45,365	89,513	107	1,070	107	1,070	2,140	2,140	107	1,070	107	1,070	2,140	89,513	107	1,070	2,140
Manbhium	...	88,580	91,019	179,599	578	5,780	578	5,780	11,560	11,560	578	5,780	578	5,780	11,560	179,599	578	5,780	11,560
Singabhum	...	40,712	41,110	81,822	763	7,630	763	7,630	15,260	15,260	763	7,630	763	7,630	15,260	81,822	763	7,630	15,260
Total	...	341,864	352,611	694,475	3,014	30,140	3,014	30,140	60,280	60,280	3,014	30,140	3,014	30,140	60,280	694,475	3,014	30,140	60,280
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,451,892	5,494,624	10,946,516	74,466	744,660	74,466	744,660	1,489,320	1,489,320	74,466	744,660	74,466	744,660	1,489,320	10,946,516	74,466	744,660	1,489,320
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891-92

The percentage of boys in primary schools to the number of boys of a school-going age varies from 57 in Hooghly to 9 in Darbhanga, 8 in Purnea, Bhagalpur, and Muzaffarpur, and 7.8 in Shahabad.

75. The table has been recast in conformity with the wishes of Government as expressed in paragraph 17 of the resolution on the last Annual Report. There are now two standards of comparison—one based on the stages of progress attained, and the other on the number of pupils in the different stages of primary instruction put together. The former may be called the merit mark system, determined as before by assigning five marks to each pupil in the upper primary or the highest stage, three marks for each pupil in the lower primary stage, and one mark for each pupil who reads printed books. These marks roughly represent the years a pupil of average intelligence takes to reach the different stages. The second test compares the progress of the different districts by ascertaining the ratio of the number of pupils in the primary stages to the total population of school-going age. To this second test allusion has been made in a few remarks entered at the foot of the statement.

It should be noticed that the statement includes not only the pupils in primary schools, but those in the corresponding stages of secondary schools also. Judged by both the tests Hooghly appears to be the most advanced district in the province, being closely followed by Howrah and Midnapore, Noakhali, Tippera, Balasore, Burdwan and Bankura. Taken by divisions Burdwan and Chittagong seem to have made the greatest advance.

76. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for *native boys* during the year:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provin- cial revenues.	District funds.	Munici- pal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Upper Primary Schools.</i>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	5	122	108	60	1,060	...	...	...	...	1,060
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	304	262	194	...	788	56	240	55	1,139
Aided by Government or by Dis- trict or Municipal Boards ...	3,417	130,413	119,650	93,015	45,002	1,29,258	6,074	1,87,007	66,786	4,36,107
Unaided	265	8,867	8,043	6,331	...	...	...	11,575	10,309	21,884
Total ...	3,697	139,726	127,963	100,209	46,748	1,30,046	6,730	1,99,512	77,150	4,60,186
Total for 1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	125,436	98,126	45,764	1,34,503	4,818	1,88,235	67,064	4,41,284

The number of upper primary schools under public management remains practically the same as before: those in receipt of aid are fewer by 27, while those unaided have increased by 63. On the whole there has been a greater proportionate gain in pupils (3 per cent.) than in schools (1 per cent.) The average number of pupils to a school has advanced from 36·3 in 1890-91 and 36·9 in 1891-92 to 37·8 in 1892-93. This is a clear indication of progress.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 18,902. The contributions from public sources declined by Rs. 1,561 owing to a falling off under district funds (due to the loss in the number of aided schools), while in consequence of the increase in the number of pupils noticed above, the contributions from private sources (chiefly consisting of fees) have increased by Rs. 20,463. The increase in the municipal expenditure from Rs. 4,818 to Rs. 6,730 is satisfactory. The total earnings of an aided upper primary rose from Rs. 123 to Rs. 127, of which a little short of Rs. 54 (Rs. 53·2 in 1891-92) was paid from public funds. The high cost of departmental schools (Rs. 211 on an average) is explained by the extreme backwardness of the localities in which they work, in some schools not a fraction being raised from private sources. Four of these schools are in the Orissa Tributary Mahals and one in the Patna Division.

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77. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys according to their numerical strength:—

DIVISIONS.	Total number schools.	Total number pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Presidency ...	520	20,314	95	5,743	131	5,730	177	6,056	103	2,570	14	215	30*
Calcutta ...	15	845	8	612	1	46	3	107	3	80	...	...	56.3
Hurdwan ...	801	30,043	143	8,048	156	6,803	247	8,386	199	4,851	56	865	37.5
Rajshahi ...	453	15,895	69	2,906	88	3,819	159	5,370	134	3,359	22	360	35*
Dacca ...	603	23,063	77	4,504	120	5,230	233	7,818	183	4,549	52	848	31.7
Chittagong ...	426	17,285	69	0,437	90	3,934	129	4,301	92	2,229	19	314	40.5
Patna ...	196	9,826	97	6,123	52	2,274	33	1,126	11	283	3	50	50.2
Bhagalpur ...	295	8,824	65	4,071	43	1,866	59	1,909	32	800	6	88	43*
Chota Nagpur ...	95	4,861	35	2,369	16	717	30	1,034	13	325	1	16	46.0
Orissa ...	272	7,507	6	333	15	766	73	2,389	145	3,526	30	503	27.6
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	51	1,631	3	161	7	313	17	584	22	547	1	18*	31.9
Total ...	3,697	130,726	674	42,347	722	31,575	1,156	39,190	936	23,289	204	3,277	37.8
Total for 1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	659	40,724	631	27,672	1,127	38,210	1,032	23,519	212	3,346	36.9

* There is one school with 8 pupils which is not shown here.

It is satisfactory to see that the schools with 30 pupils and upwards have increased in numbers, and that it is in the weak schools with less than 30 pupils that a falling off is observable.

78. The results of the *upper primary scholarship examination* for boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below, division by division:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.						NUMBER PASSED FROM—				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-abori- ginal).	Christians.	Non-Christians.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																			Competing schools.	Successful schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Presidency ...	...	...	286	201	11	9	297	210	...	603	27	14	614	...	357	14	5	376	...	320	...	56	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	9	8	1	1	10	9	...	23	1	...	24	...	15	1	...	16	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
Hurdwan ...	...	...	619	470	58	37	701	507	...	1,514	129	7	1,641	...	210	58	6	874	...	846	...	26	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	239	177	1	1	261	178	...	350	7	1	354	...	290	1	...	291	...	169	...	131	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	340	223	41	29	383	250	...	748	65	11	824	...	364	53	5	462	...	326	...	70	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	246	180	1	1	247	181	...	543	3	3	589	...	325	2	1	328	...	250	...	73	...	...	...
Patna ...	2	1	133	92	3	3	138	96	10	302	8	35	355	...	7	132	7	12	174	...	166	...	12	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	115	98	...	...	145	98	...	379	...	26	405	...	169	...	8	167	...	126	...	82	1	3	5
Orissa ...	4	2	161	85	...	2	167	89	11	323	3	9	346	...	130	3	4	140	...	139	...	1	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	2	2	3	2	30	19	35	23	3	5	54	5	67	3	4	31	5	43	...	41	...	...	...	...	2
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	75	53	1	...	76	53	...	154	1	7	162	...	78	...	2	80	...	58	...	4	...	3	15
Total (a) ...	8	5	2,300	1,588	152	101	2,460	1,694	24	5,144	289	118	5,615	13	2,694	150	48	2,895	...	2,447	...	412	1	6	24
Total for 1891-92 (b)	9	6	2,288	1,483	84	51	2,381	1,483	20	5,340	207	114	5,681	16	2,348	87	40	2,491	...	2,025	...	407	1	8	43

79. The number of competing schools increased from 2,381 to 2,460, and that of successful schools from 1,493 to 1,694, or from 63 to 69 per cent. The number of examinees was practically the same as in the preceding year, but the number passed rose from 2,491 to 2,895, or from 43.8 to 51.5 per cent. From almost every point of view, therefore, the results of the year may be considered as satisfactory. Most of the divisions have shared in these improved results, the exceptions being Patna, in which the percentage of success has remained nearly stationary, and Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, in which there has been a slight decline.

As noticed in previous years, middle schools in some of the divisions send candidates to this examination from the 3rd class to compete for pass certificates. The number of such candidates during the year was 2,264, against

1,960 in the year before, of whom 1,327, or 59 per cent., were successful against 1,089, or 55 per cent. These passes are not included in the statement above.

80. The following table shows the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, i.e. candidates from upper primary schools, including private students, for the last three years:—

YEAR.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67.5	48.2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62.7	43.8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68.8	51.6

The result is on the whole favourable to the year under review.

81. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number and strength of these schools for the last two years are compared in the statement below for each division:—

DIVISION.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Presidency ...	4,278	116,211	4,371	123,136	93	...
Calcutta ...	169	8,162	156	7,668	...	13
Burdwan ...	8,919	210,859	9,200	223,148	281	...
Rajshahi ...	2,520	61,814	2,537	63,034	17	...
Dacca ...	6,053	137,263	6,001	133,840	...	52
Chittagong ...	4,700	100,782	4,517	102,487	...	183
Patna ...	5,810	128,361	5,396	120,681	...	414
Bhagalpur ...	2,901	69,305	2,834	59,250	...	67
Chota Nagpur ...	1,717	46,987	1,814	49,698	97	...
Orissa ...	6,692	97,878	5,749	84,917	...	943
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,159	14,254	1,253	15,445	94	...
Total ...	44,918	937,876	43,828	983,204	582	1,672
Net decrease ...					1,090	

The causes of the decline in the number of schools from 44,918 to 43,828 have already been discussed in the first paragraph of this section. The loss in schools has been proportionately far more than the loss in pupils, the former amounting to over 2.4 per cent., while latter was less than .5 per cent. As a consequence of this, the average strength of a lower primary has advanced from 22 to 22.5 pupils. This is, as observed in the case of upper primary schools, an indication of progress. It appears that the popularity of both classes of primary schools has increased.

82. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure from all sources in lower primary schools for *native boys* during the year under report:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Lower Primary Schools.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	9	283	203	180	...	194	355	194	...	743
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33,583	812,407	735,633	601,305	96,222	2,72,026	16,495	11,50,723	2,79,907	18,15,373
Unaided ...	10,336	170,514	151,416	126,705	...	...	...	2,57,904	58,196	3,15,200
Total ...	43,828	983,204	887,311	728,100	96,222	2,72,220	16,850	14,07,921	3,38,103	21,31,316
Total for 1891-92 ...	44,918	987,876	886,995	711,118	93,369	3,12,871	11,671	13,86,200	3,15,118	21,18,229

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The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards have increased from three to nine. This has occurred in the Rajshahi Division, in which municipalities started six new schools during the year under their immediate management. The decrease in the number of aided schools (from 35,934 to 33,583) is, as already stated, variously ascribed to scarcity, ill-health, floods, &c., and also to the fixing of a minimum below which rewards are not given. Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of Dacca, attributes the decline in the number of aided schools in his division "to a large transfer from aided to unaided under private management, a development which he is doing his best to promote."

The expenditure from public sources amounted to Rs. 3,85,292, against Rs. 4,17,911 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of Rs. 40,651 under district funds, owing chiefly to the non-payment of reward bills already adverted to, while there was an increase of Rs. 2,853 under provincial and of Rs. 5,179 under municipal revenues. The expenditure from private sources, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 45,706.

The average earnings of a lower primary school was Rs. 54 from all sources, of which Rs. 11-8 was paid from public revenues. The corresponding figures for 1891-92 were Rs. 47-2 and Rs. 12 respectively.

83. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength :—

DIVISIONS.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10 pupils.		Average number of pupils in a lower primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Presidency	4,371	123,136	324	10,928	425	18,488	965	32,503	1,565	36,871	1,092	15,346	...	...	28.1
Calcutta	166	7,508	68	4,610	33	1,416	38	1,278	12	297	5	67	...	...	48.5
Burdwan	9,200	223,148	402	24,048	639	27,766	1,204	43,656	2,814	67,035	4,051	60,643	...	...	24.2
Rajshahi	2,537	63,034	60	3,450	135	5,820	488	16,313	1,078	25,318	776	12,127	...	...	24.8
Dacca	6,001	133,840	181	8,098	265	11,463	785	26,174	2,047	48,003	2,773	40,102	...	...	22.3
Chittagong... ..	4,517	102,487	115	7,082	213	9,243	690	22,646	1,476	34,909	2,023	28,607	...	...	22.6
Patna	5,396	120,681	167	11,522	291	12,672	664	22,109	1,516	35,852	2,738	38,528	...	...	22.3
Bhagalpur	2,834	59,250	74	4,577	95	4,173	206	9,683	848	10,773	1,522	21,045	...	...	20.9
Chota Nagpur	1,814	49,008	112	7,135	154	6,687	373	12,558	640	15,210	535	8,108	...	...	27.3
Orissa	5,740	84,917	1	53	24	1,028	113	3,725	874	10,829	4,757	60,282	...	...	14.7
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,253	15,445	4	222	6	243	23	716	95	2,244	684	8,744	442	3,276	12.3
Total	43,838	983,204	1,479	90,025	2,280	99,005	5,727	191,361	12,965	306,540	20,936	293,597	442	3,276	22.4
Total for 1891-92 ...	44,917	987,853	1,402	85,021	2,174	94,761	5,543	189,205	12,848	304,044	22,545	315,238	385	3,584	21.9

The above goes to confirm the view already expressed that it is only the indifferent schools that have disappeared from our returns, all schools with 20 pupils and upwards having increased in number; the loss of the year is exclusively confined to those having between 10 and 20 pupils. Another satisfactory feature of the year's operations is a further increase in the average number of pupils from 22 to 22.5 to a school.

84. The results of the *lower primary scholarship examination* for boys, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are given below:—

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DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muslims.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		Others.
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Christians.	Non-Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Presidency ...	...	...	1,300	604	2	2	1,302	606	...	3,714	0	...	3,720	...	1,067	2	...	1,069	...	756	...	312	...	...	...	1
Calcutta ...	...	...	94	55	...	...	94	55	...	271	...	3	274	...	90	...	3	93	...	70	...	23	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	2,183	1,309	7	...	2,190	1,300	...	7,802	30	64	7,900	...	3,184	...	47	3,231	...	3,013	...	205	...	...	13	...
Rajshahi ...	2	2	891	574	6	3	899	570	2	2,196	15	...	2,213	3	1,037	3	...	1,043	...	335	...	708	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	1,280	824	103	88	1,383	882	...	3,775	278	21	4,074	...	1,781	110	5	1,890	...	1,250	...	631	5	...	1	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	696	404	14	8	710	412	...	2,029	31	4	2,064	...	770	11	3	784	...	451	...	318	...	...	...	15
Patna ...	...	...	1,241	1,063	...	...	1,241	1,063	...	5,250	...	209	5,558	...	3,832	...	270	4,102	...	3,823	...	270	2	...	1	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	706	629	23	18	819	647	...	2,479	74	213	2,766	...	1,444	57	173	1,714	...	1,290	...	266	2	33	123	...
Orissa ...	...	...	1,235	827	8	8	1,243	835	...	4,412	21	1	4,434	...	2,081	8	1	2,090	...	2,001	...	20	0	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	30	25	67	07	97	92	...	56	130	...	180	...	41	115	...	150	...	143	...	1	...	12	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	618	442	1	1	610	443	...	1,489	1	0	1,490	...	886	1	4	891	...	602	...	44	...	8	173	...
*Total ...	2	2	10,304	6,756	231	166	10,597	6,923	2	33,662	586	604	34,751	3	16,253	307	506	17,060	...	13,863	...	2,807	10	41	323	16
†Total for 1891-92	2	1	9,900	7,160	90	83	10,001	7,244	3	32,278	217	260	32,764	1	18,320	136	164	18,633	...	15,003	...	2,078	13	14	299	23

* N.B.—(1) One thousand one hundred and sixty-one candidates from 201 secondary schools competed at this examination, of whom 605 were successful.

(2) Five thousand five hundred and ninety candidates from 1,622 upper primary schools competed at this examination, of whom 2,969 were successful.

† N.B.—(1) Two hundred and thirty secondary schools sent up 9,215 candidates to this examination, of whom 557 from 192 schools were successful.

(2) One thousand four hundred and forty-two upper primary schools sent up 5,104 candidates to this examination, of whom 2,641 from 1,084 schools were successful.

‡ Includes 11 girls in boys' schools.

These passes are not included in the statement.

The number of competing schools increased from 10,001 to 10,597; but that of successful schools declined from 7,244 to 6,923, or from 72·4 to 65·3 per cent. In like manner, the number of examinees increased by about 2,000, while the number passed declined by 1,600. The percentage has gone down in all the Divisions except Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur, and, as usual, has been assigned to a variety of causes, such as epidemics, scarcity, stiffness of the question papers, admission to examination of unprepared boys, and so on. One Deputy Inspector attributes the decline in his district to the anxiety on the part of the gurus to earn as much as they could by sending up a large number of candidates to the examination, "calculating more upon chance than upon anything else." This, however, is a permanent cause and is quite inadequate to explain the results of a particular year. A more serious point has been raised in this connection by Mr. Stack, Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle. "Another very important consideration arises here," he writes, "connected with the variation of the maximum limit of rewards that can be earned by gurus in different districts. In Patna, Muzaffarpur, and some others this has been fixed at Rs. 40, whereas elsewhere in the Division it exceeds that limit. It has been found that there are gurus within the area restricted to the forty-rupee maximum who could earn this maximum fully, or very nearly, by successful results obtained at *situ* and examinations by the *A* and *B* standards only, and who, therefore, are averse to the additional trouble and expense involved in attending distant examinations at lower primary centres, where no

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further reward is to be gained. Hence this circumstance operates adversely in some cases to the attainment of a high standard of results, and the question of the maximum is worthy, therefore, of further consideration by District Boards, who might in consultation arrive at a suitable scale of maximum reward, which would constitute an *inter-Board maximum for the Division.*" This idea is well worthy of consideration, especially as arrangements are being made to hold the lower primary examinations in the districts of each Division with the same set of questions.

85. Connected with this is the question of fixing the standards by which rewards are to be earned. It would seem that in some districts non-stipendiary upper primary schools are not admitted to the reward examination beyond the standards A and B, the two lowest in a primary school. This does not seem equitable, and it sets a premium on poor work by holding out no encouragement for anything higher. Thus, in the 24-Parganas, upper primary schools have declined, owing, as the Deputy Inspector says, to the wholesale withdrawal of fixed stipends from them and to the rule that they must not earn rewards by any standards higher than A and B. There are four well-defined stages of progress in a fully organised primary school, viz., the A and the B standards, the lower primary scholarship standard, and the upper primary standard; and it is highly desirable that each standard should have an adequate value set upon it. If payment is made for the two lowest stages only, few gurus will attempt to raise their schools to a higher level when the chief incentive for higher work is gone. It appears proper therefore that in the case of upper primaries the question of fixing a maximum should be restricted to the A and B standards only, and that every guru of a non-stipendiary upper primary school who passes pupils by the higher standards should be rewarded with additional grants. This principle, if followed out, would have the effect of raising the tone of these pathshalas. I should not, however, as some do, advocate the grant of rewards to *stipendiary* schools for passing the scholarship tests, as this is what is expected of them, and failure to do so should be followed by loss of stipend.

86. With the exception of the Eastern Circle, the lower primary examination was held separately for each district as in former years. The wishes of the Government, as expressed in the Resolution on the last report, to have a common examination for each of the inspection circles, will be brought into effect from the current session.

87. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for *native boys* according to the stages of instruction reached by them:—

DIVISION.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Presidency	1,735	57,202	2,632	65,787	1	57	4,371	123,136	9,103	22,153	31,255
Coleutta	102	5,587	5	1,981	...	...	156	7,568	263	746	1,009
Burdwan	3,202	90,752	5,098	126,306	...	...	9,200	223,148	13,501	31,026	44,527
Rajshahi*	1,350	35,345	1,147	26,322	...	...	2,497	61,667	7,546	7,315	14,861
Dacca	2,011	55,440	3,887	75,633	2	26	6,001	133,810	8,532	10,963	19,495
Chittagong	835	23,175	3,62	77,912	...	...	4,517	102,487	8,386	14,487	22,873
Patna	2,441	63,612	2,727	63,530	228	3,549	5,396	120,681	12,036	15,170	27,206
Rhagulpur	1,016	26,336	1,704	32,204	50	710	2,834	59,250	4,941	8,303	13,244
Chota Nagpur	801	28,055	863	20,460	60	1,257	1,814	40,696	1,408	1,683	3,091
Orissa	1,678	29,057	4,14	64,879	7	81	5,749	84,917	5,735	9,191	14,926
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	143	2,72	889	10,653	221	2,240	1,253	15,445	120	843	963
Total	15,357	428,143	27,761	545,085	569	7,890	41,788	981,837	71,571	121,879	193,450
Total for 1891-92	15,218	411,471	28,985	563,302	681	9,219	44,884	987,022	71,471	121,199	192,670

* Excluding the Darjeeling Hills.

It is satisfactory to note that the schools that have reached the scholarship examination standard have advanced from 15,218 to 15,357 notwithstanding a general loss of schools during the year. This is a further corroboration of the view that it is the weak schools which have died out. The number of pupils earning rewards for their teachers by passing the A and B standards also increased from 192,670 to 193,450.

88. The system of holding the reward examination *in situ*, or, where this is altogether impossible, at central gatherings, under the immediate supervision of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, as recommended in the last two reports and approved by Government, has not been introduced into all the Divisions. Many reasons of more or less weight are brought forward to show that the system cannot be worked successfully in the districts of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. This matter will form the subject of a separate report to Government.

89. Most of the divisional reports are silent on the working of night schools for genuine day-labourers, which generally teach the primary standards and are supported from the primary grants. Two hundred and eighty-four such schools are reported to have been in existence in the Burdwan Division, mostly kept by the gurus of neighbouring pathsalas in the hope of earning additional rewards. One hundred and thirty-one schools attended by labouring adults are also returned as existing in Chota Nagpur.

VI. —SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

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90. Under this head are included (a) training schools for teachers, (b) all other institutions for professional, technical, and industrial education, but not madrasahs, which are separately dealt with in the section on Muhammadan education. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of these schools for the past two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	21	887	21	880
Ditto for mistresses	10	300	11	331
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	174	756	235	1,171
School of Art	1	181	1	198
Law schools	12	563	14	488
Medical schools	10*	1,290	10*	1,545
Engineering and Surveying schools	4	661	5	764
Industrial schools	18	672	21	717
Other schools	13	559	13	447
Total	263	5,869	331	6,541

* Includes the Medical College, Calcutta.

There is a net gain of 68 schools and 672 pupils. The number of training schools for masters shows no change, the abolition of the Chedi School in the Chota Nagpur Division being compensated for by the establishment of a new school under the District Board of Purnea in the Bhagalpur Division. The schools for mistresses increased by one, owing to the inclusion of the American Mission Training School in the returns. There has been a large expansion of the guru-training classes attached to middle schools, which advanced from 174 with 756 pupils to 235 with 1,171 pupils. There is a large increase of these classes in the Dacca Division, and the Divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur have returned 22 and 10 of these classes as opened during the year. The law schools increased from 12 to 14, but their pupils declined from 563 to 488. The new law classes are attached to the Midnapore College and the Bihar National College. There is a gain of one school of surveying owing to the opening of a school at Barisal. Industrial schools rose from 18 to 21, new schools having been started at Pabna, Noakhali, Comilla and Patna, and the Jamua School in Murshidabad having been closed. The other schools include music schools, police-training schools, &c., each with a separate scope of its own.

A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

91. The following table gives the usual statistics for training schools of different classes :—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		EXPENDITURE, 1892-93—					
					FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		Total.
	From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.					
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93						
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9
Training schools for masters—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	15	15	658	638	70,591	930	...	736	34	72,291
District Board ...	...	1	...	11	171	247	...	...	...	418
Aided ...	6	5	229	231	4,542	...	...	...	8,358	12,900

EXPENDITURE, 1892-93—										SPECIAL INSTR UCTION.
	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		TOTAL.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Training schools for mistresses—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided ...	5	9	192	300	2,820	...	120	1,199	15,492	19,631
Unaided ...	5	2	108	31	...	...	...	...	717	717
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—										
Government ...	167	218	712	1,066	6,464	743	...	...	...	7,207
Aided ...	...	1	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	9
Unaided ...	7	16	44	98	...	...	...	...	207	207
Total ...	205	267	1,943	2,382	84,597	1,920	120	1,935	24,808	1,13,380
Total for 1891-92 ...	205		1,943		83,198	1,868	...	3,021	28,016	1,16,703

These schools have advanced from 205 to 267 and their pupils from 1,943 to 2,382. The increase is chiefly due, as explained before, to the opening of new guru-training classes in the Divisions of Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur. The expenditure from the provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 1,399, while the total expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1,16,703 to Rs. 1,13,380. There has been a falling off under fees and fines as well as other sources, including subscriptions.

92. The following table furnishes detailed statistics regarding the training schools for masters and mistresses:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1891-92.	EXPENDITURE, 1892-93—						
	1892.	1893.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
				From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.										
Government—										
First grade—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Calcutta	76	71	11,814	11,453	...	...	303	...	11,755	165
2. Hooghly	138	133	10,104	10,700	...	...	26	...	10,900	82
3. Dacca	104	60	10,867	11,080	...	...	135	...	11,219	124
4. Rangpur	67	56	6,722	5,981	...	...	19	34	6,034	107
5. Chittagong	67	51	4,920	5,368	...	...	36	...	5,298	104
6. Patna	40	67	9,378	10,116	...	...	...	...	10,116	151
7. Ranchi	24	23	2,520	3,053	...	...	...	...	3,053	133
8. Cuttack	44	43	6,412	6,794	...	...	36	...	6,830	150
Third grade—										
1. Lohardaga	13	18	587	609	...	...	...	...	609	34
2. Kokpara	8	10	328	489	...	...	4	...	493	49
3. Puri	15	15	1,254	1,230	...	...	...	...	1,230	82
4. Bhalasore	22	21	1,945	1,332	450	...	...	...	1,792	85
5. Angul	15	10	979	1,030	...	...	...	...	1,030	103
6. Motibari	17	18	1,109	751	480	...	...	...	1,211	68
7. Haripur (Taljhari) Guru-training School in the Southal Parganas ...	7	12	820	725	...	...	...	...	725	60
Total ...	658	638	69,765	70,591	930	...	736	34	72,391	113
District Board—										
1. Training school in Bhagalpur Division	...	11	...	171	247	418	38

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1891-92.	EXPENDITURE, 1892-93—							Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1902.	1903.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		Total.		
				From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS—concl'd.											
Aided—											
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan School ...	29	32	3,100	1,200	...	...	...	2,256	3,456	108
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School ...	25	23	4,766	1,600	...	...	...	3,063	4,503	195
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	109	130	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	20
4. Bankura Training School ...	24	23	801	300	...	...	...	692	902	43
5. Darjeeling Mission (Kalimpong) Training School ...	32	23	2,835	192	...	...	...	1,057	1,240	54
6. Chodi (abolished) ...	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	229	231	14,232	4,542	...	...	...	8,338	12,900	56
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.											
Aided—											
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan School ...	30	31	3,005	600	}	...	120	763	...	3,362	108
2. Barnagar Hindu Boarding Training School ...	29	29	5,160	900							
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding Training School ...	83	76	2,002	720	}	...	...	...	2,021	34
4. Ballygunj Training School in the Presidency Division ...	83	76	1,530	240							
5. Dhanchata Training School in the Presidency Division ...	31	33	8,011	...	...	...	...	2,040	2,280	30
6. Khari Training School in the Presidency Division ...	...	36	...	Expenditure included in other school returns forwarded by the mission in a lump.						
7. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School in Calcutta ...	19	20	1,256	300	...	...	13	808	1,340	62
8. American Mission Training School in Calcutta ...	275	300	21,573	2,820	...	120	1,189	15,402	19,631	74	
9. Bankura Wesleyan Training School ...											
Total ...											
Unaided—											
1. Church of Scotland Normal School in Calcutta ...	14	18	579	...	...	...	...	717	717	39
2. Baptist Normal School in Calcutta ...	11	13	3,000	(Furnished no money returns.)							
Total ...	35	31	3,579	...	...	...	...	717	717	39

The expenditure from provincial revenues in the Government training schools for masters has increased from Rs. 67,485 to Rs. 70,591. This is to a great extent due to the employment of drawing masters and opening of drawing classes with the necessary apparatus in these institutions for the first time during the year under report. This, coupled with a loss in the number of pupils, has raised the cost per head to Government from Rs. 102 to Rs. 113.

The first-grade training schools for masters under departmental management numbered 8 as in the preceding year with a perceptible decrease in the number of pupils attending them, except at Patna which has regained its normal strength after the enforcement of the previous year's disciplinary measures. These institutions prepare teachers for the middle schools of the country, and, to some extent, may be looked upon as vernacular colleges, which impart instruction in mathematics and science up to the First Arts standard of the University, if not to a higher point. There is a first-grade training school in each of the divisions of Bengal except Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are met partly by the Patna Normal School for its Hindi-speaking tracts, while the Rangpur and Hooghly Schools supply it with Bengali-speaking pandits.

The third-grade training schools maintained by the Department are only 7. These are situated in backward districts, and are useful in training a limited number of gurus every year. The five aided training schools for masters are under the management of missionary bodies, which receive grants from the provincial revenues for their support. Of these, the Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School regularly sends up candidates to the Vernacular Mastership examination held by the Department.

There are 11 training schools or classes for mistresses, of which 9 are aided and 2 are unaided.

93. The total expenditure on the Government training schools increased from Rs. 69,765 to Rs. 72,291. The expenditure from local sources on these schools is so small that any detailed notice of it is unnecessary. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 113 in the Government training schools, the

highest figure (Rs. 165) being shown by the Calcutta school, Cuttack coming next with its Rs. 159 and Patna with its Rs. 151. It may be explained here that a large grant for stipends implies a large number of pupils and the average cost is thus materially reduced. Thus Hooghly with a scholarship grant of Rs. 300 a month has 133 students, and is much less costly than Calcutta with its grant of Rs. 200 for the same purpose. Again, while Hooghly has to pay no rent on account of its location in the Chinsura barracks, Calcutta has to pay Rs. 200 a month for much inferior accommodation. The aided training schools cost on an average Rs. 56 per pupil, but the Krishnagar aided Training School shows a average cost of Rs. 196 per pupil.

94. In paragraph 19 of the Resolution on the report for 1891-92 directions were given to "have the whole system of these (training) schools carefully reviewed by the Inspectors." Mr. Prothero points to the fact that whereas the provincial expenditure upon the Rangpur school in 1891-92 came to Rs. 6,512, in 1892-93 it came to Rs. 6,034 only. The decrease is due principally to the transfer of a highly paid head-master from Rangpur, and to the fact of the vacancy in the post of a supernumerary teacher not having been filled up. He adds :—"It must be remembered that a training school is a sort of vernacular college with students who are for the most part stipendiary and must be placed in charge of an officer who should not only be a good general scholar with special attainments in Sanskrit, science, or mathematics, but also have considerable experience in the Department as a teacher. Such an officer must be expensive. Bearing these facts in mind, the Rangpur Training School is about as economical as it is perhaps possible to make it under the circumstances stated." It is to be noted that this school has had its staff increased by the addition of a drawing master on Rs. 50, who was trained in the Calcutta School of Art. Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, points out that in the last four years the numerical strength of the Dacca Training School has been steadily declining year after year, the roll number having gradually fallen through succeeding years from 136 in 1889-90 to 126 and then to 106, and finally to 90 on the 31st March 1893. In explanation he quotes as follows from the report of the head-master :—

"The market seems now to be overstocked with seekers for employment as pandits, and in consequence those who now leave this school after passing the final examination find it difficult to obtain employment, or are serving only in officiating appointments. Several, again, have been compelled to accept appointments on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month. The prices of articles of food have gone up, but the scale of pay fixed for pandits has remained stationary. Consequently those alone seek to qualify themselves as pandits who cannot afford to have any other sort of education. On the other hand, the survey and the medical schools of Dacca have opened an ample field for lucrative employment, and all who have the means flock to them in numbers. There is no wonder, therefore, that in consequence of the combination of all these circumstances the number of applications for admission into the training school is gradually falling off."

There is much in these remarks deserving of consideration, more especially when they are read in conjunction with Babu Dina Nath Sen's subsequent remarks as follows :—

"The Dacca Training School was a very important institution at, and for many years after, the time that the present system of middle class schools was introduced into Dacca and the neighbouring districts, some 38 years ago. Since then, however, several circumstances have combined to make the school considerably less popular than it was before. The want of employment on the part of passed pandits, alluded to above, is due partly to English-knowing teachers being preferred in many cases where something of English is taught, and partly to vacancies not occurring in such numbers as to absorb all passed students. This, as well as the fact that the survey schools, medical schools, and technical schools at Dacca and Barisal afford much greater attraction to pupils of the class that resort to training schools, will probably prevent the school from gaining its former popularity again.

"While the number of pupils, and therefore the number of passed pandits, have been gradually falling off in the training school, the scale of expenditure fixed at the time of its popularity has continued, and has increased, owing to the appointment of a science teacher and a drawing master, as well as grade increments in the salaries of the head-master and second master.

"The best way to utilise the Dacca Training School under present circumstances would seem to be, as urged by me on previous occasions also, to include in its scheme of studies the imparting of instruction in the art of teaching through the medium of English, to such graduates and undergraduates of the University, and to ex-students of the first class of Entrance schools, as may be desirous of serving as teachers in Government and aided high English, middle English, and middle vernacular schools. By curtailing the present

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vernacular course of the school in language, mathematics, science, &c., which, properly speaking, form no part of the training of the pupils for the work of a schoolmaster, sufficient time may, I believe, be found for the proposed instruction in English without any addition to the establishment. When the normal school was established, vernacular and English education had not spread to anything like its present extent, and its course of instruction was made to include a large amount of instruction in pure literature with Sanskrit and a rather high standard in mathematics, science, history, &c., taught through the medium of the vernacular. This scheme of studies still continues, so that the school has more the character of a vernacular college than an institution for training up teachers. The proposal made above amounts to a curtailment of the character of the school as a *vernacular college*, and to giving much greater importance, than at present, to its character as a *training school*. In connection with this measure, if it is adopted, it will only be necessary to rule that no new appointment to a Government or aided school is to be made except of teachers holding certificates of having received sufficient training at the training school."

95. These remarks bear upon them the impress of sound common sense, and point out the direction in which a change should shortly be brought about. The matter will need very careful deliberation, and had well be deferred till the mature advice of Sir Alfred Croft can be obtained upon it. I may, however, be permitted to say a few words on the subject. I think the training schools in Calcutta and Dacca might be converted into *training colleges* somewhat upon the lines suggested by Babu Dina Nath Sen, and I believe this could be done without increasing expenditure. The school at Hooghly, in spite of its apparent popularity, might be gradually reduced from its present status, and in a few years it might be abandoned altogether, its teaching staff being absorbed into the establishments of zilla schools. The schools at Rangpur, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack might remain somewhat as they are for some years to come. In these outlying places there is still a need of schools of the kind for the training of teachers who may be employed either as head pandits of middle class schools or as inspecting pandits to help to supervise the work done in the upper and lower primary schools. As regards the school at Chittagong a difficulty arises. On the one hand it might be regarded as a necessity from its being situated in such an outlying district; on the other the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong in referring to its loss of numbers (from 67 to 51) remarks: "This is due not to the unpopularity of the school, but to its unusual success at the final examinations during the last two years when it turned out more pandits than the Division had need of. The supply having exceeded the demand, there was a dead-lock in appointments, producing a discouraging effect." The opinion of the Commissioner of the Division is summed up in the following words:—"A training school in this Division, except in the Hill Tracts, is now an anachronism."

96. The following remarks by Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, are of interest:—

"The 1st grade training schools in Bengal that prepare teachers for middle schools teach a three-years' course very similar to that prescribed for the training colleges for elementary schoolmasters in England, with the exception of the staff and the tonic sol-fa notation and a few purely optional subjects. It appears, however, that while in England only one candidate appeared at the third year's examination in 1891, in Bengal we had in 1892, 177 candidates for the third year's or final examination, of whom 137 were successful. The English training colleges for masters, therefore, practically confined their work to the first and second years' classes, and they passed 1 third-year, 710 second-year, and 686 first-year men, or 1,397 men in all, at the examination of Christmas, 1891, against 137 third-year, 127 second-year, and 139 first-year men, or 403 in all, passed in April 1892 from the eight Government first grade training schools in Bengal.

"Measuring by mere passes, the eight Bengal schools turned out 403 men, or 28·8 per cent. of the number of male teachers passed by 18 of the training colleges for masters in England and Wales that sent up candidates to the examination of Christmas, 1891. The total cost of the Bengal schools in 1891-92 was Rs. 62,739, of which Government contributed Rs. 61,332. The 18 English training colleges cost £88,560 2s. 10d., of which £64,659 4s. 10d. were contributed by the State. Assuming Rs. 16 as equal to 1£, the total cost in rupees was 14,16,962, or 22·6 times the cost of the Bengal schools. They are, therefore, at least eight times as costly as the Bengal schools on the basis of the numbers passed, and if wages in England be four times as high as in Bengal, they would seem to be twice as costly. Again, the training colleges of England and Wales are evidently well-housed, the original cost of buildings being put at £397,470 1s. 5d., of which Government contributed £118,627 7s. 9d. In Bengal the training schools generally occupy rented quarters, not quite suitable for such boarding institutions.

"Two things at least are, I presume, made clear from the comparative figures above given, viz., (1) that training schools are necessarily costly, (2) that they require exceptional treatment in the matter of housing. I may explain that the costliness is due to the great necessity

of placing in charge of such institutions men of exceptional ability and experience, so that they may command the respect of the large number of resident adults, who pursue a sort of collegiate education, in addition to the methods and practice of teaching, in order to qualify themselves for teacherships in middle and upper primary schools.

"If, again, England with its large number of educated men finds it necessary to maintain training colleges and to provide large scholarships for inducing people to pass through such colleges, it is abundantly clear that something similar, though on a less expensive scale, requires to be maintained for the benefit of the schools in Bengal.

"Having been head-master of the largest training school in Bengal about 15 or 16 years ago, I had ample opportunities of observing how the pandits prepared in these years carried the torch of knowledge and of modern civilisation to the obscure villages of many districts of Bengal. Even now we are teaching in the training schools not only the elements of science, but also of drawing, so that our future teachers may, in the pursuit of their calling, disseminate widely the seeds of such knowledge as we are enabling them to acquire. The provision for teaching these extra subjects has added to the cost of the training schools of late years, and I am not quite sure that we have reached the limit of the expenditure."

97. The following table shows the results of the Vernacular Mastership examination held in 1893 for pupils of first-grade training schools and for private candidates. The first six schools, which teach a common course, were examined by the same set of question-papers, prepared by a Board of Examiners under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction. Certificates of competency are given according as students have completed a course of three years, two years, or one year, each class of certificate being described as high, medium or low, according to the marks gained at the examination, which includes not only a written paper on methods of teaching, but actual teaching of a class in the presence of a Board of Examiners:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					SECOND-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					THIRD-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					TOTAL.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Calcutta	18	1	4	5	10	21	...	6	12	18	20	1	9	14	24	68	52
Hooghly	42	...	9	19	28	36	...	8	25	35	52	1	13	23	37	132	100
Dacca	28	...	6	18	24	31	1	8	17	26	31	...	13	14	27	80	77
Chittagong	23	...	1	14	15	21	...	6	11	17	10	...	2	6	8	53	40
Rangpur	11	...	1	9	10	12	...	4	7	11	20	...	6	12	18	43	39
Krishnagar (aided) ...	3	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	5	6	6	...	1	5	6	16	12
Total	124	1	21	66	88	130	3	32	77	112	118	2	44	74	120	402	320
Patna	7	...	2	5	7	14	2	4	4	10	30	2	18	9	29	60	46
Ranchi	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	2	9	...	3	6	9	14	12
Cuttack	5	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	11	30*	30*
Private students ...	23	...	3	6	9	29	...	6	4	10	63	...	3	14	17	115	56
Total	37	...	5	12	22	60	2	12	8	36	122	2	24	20	66	210	124
GRAND TOTAL ...	161	1	26	78	110	190	5	44	85	148	270	4	68	103	186	621	444
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	5	39	98	142	...	5	48	86	139	...	2	55	109	166	650	447

* Second half-yearly examination.

The Calcutta Training School passed one candidate with a first-grade high certificate. He was awarded the Woodrow Memorial silver medal. In the preceding year five candidates had obtained first-grade high certificates. Again, out of 402 candidates sent up by the six Bengal schools, 320, or 79·6 per cent., were successful, against 74·3 per cent. from the same schools in the previous year. The total number of first-grade or final certificates from these schools declined, however, from 116 to 88, all the Government schools showing a falling off.

The schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack are not subjected to a common examination, nor do they teach as high a standard as the schools in Bengal.

As stated before, drawing has been made a compulsory subject of study in the first-grade training schools. The object is to prepare teachers with a fair knowledge of the subject, so that they may hereafter teach it in middle schools. The pass mark was fixed at 20 per cent., but after consultation with the Superintendent of the School of Art, I have raised it to 25 per cent., for the *pass* certificate of the training schools; but those students who at the *final* examination gain 60 per cent. of the marks will be granted a special "qualified to teach drawing" certificate. Pandits with certificates of this class may hereafter be employed in zilla schools as 2nd pandits and teachers of drawing.

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The outturn of the Government third-grade training schools and of the guru classes at Cuttack and Rangpur during the year was as follows:— Lohardaga, 15, Kokpara, 11, Cuttack, 20, Puri, 24, Balasore, 35, Angul, 22, Motihari, 6, Rangpur, 7; in all 140. No guru obtained certificates of fitness from the Taljhari School. The Commissioner of Orissa, on the occasion of his visit to the Balasore Training School, found that “not half of the boys who receive State aid to qualify themselves as teachers ever became teachers, though they, under colour of their intention to do so, receive education and support.” It appears that they get employment in other departments. This is a matter which is engaging my attention.

98. *Guru-training classes.*—The scheme of attaching guru classes at certain central middle-schools in each district, which was originally started by Mr. C. B. Clarke, has worked with varying success in the different circles and divisions. For each guru under training the middle-school teacher receives one rupee a month from the Department. The allotment for and expenditure in each circle are shown in the subjoined statement:—

			Allotment.	Expenditure.
			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Circle	...	...	4,600	4,069
Burdwan	..	...	900	726
Orissa	..	...	800	426
Rajshahi	..	...	800	805
Eastern	..	...	1,000	565
Bihar	..	...	1,900	382
Total			10,000	6,473
Total for 1891-92			9,600	6,556

99. The number of classes and the number of gurus attending them are shown in the following table, division by division:—

			Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division	...	...	73	70
Chota Nagpur	..	...	26	161
Burdwan	..	...	27	136
Orissa	..	...	22	55
Dacca	..	...	34	106
Chittagong	..	...	11	27
Rajshahi	..	...	10	29
Patna	..	...	22	266
Bhagalpur	..	...	10	21
Total			235	1,171
Average number of pupils to a class			...	4.9

As stated before, new classes having been started in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and their number having increased in the Dacca Division, there has been an increase both in the number of classes and in the number of gurus attending them; the average strength of each class having also increased from 4.3 to 4.9.

100. The following table shows the number of gurus who passed the different examinations from these classes during the year:—

DIVISION.		PASSED AT—				
		Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Guru examination.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Presidency	...	27	5	.....	.....	32
Chota Nagpur	...	.....	8	.....	7	15
Burdwan	...	.....	2	.....	1	3
Orissa	...	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Dacca	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chittagong	...	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rajshahi	...	2	2	.....	7	11
Total	...	30	18	.....	48	91
Total for 1891-92	...	28	34	1	37	100

While on this subject Mr. Prothero writes:—"I incline to consider the guru classes (1) most expensive in proportion to the number of gurus they turn out, and (2) useless, as men equally or better qualified can be procured to teach in primary schools without them." This is his expressed opinion in reference to the statement of the Assistant Inspector. "Certainly it cannot be said that they have proved successful so far as to justify the State expenditure on them. * * * * I do not yet think that the time has come for pronouncing the scheme as absolutely useless, unnecessary or unworkable." The Assistant Inspector of Chittagong writes:—"The Deputy Inspectors are unanimous in their opinion that the guru-classes are unnecessary and useless."

This system has never had my approval and support, nor can I consider that its value is borne out by results. Here we have a total of 1,171 gurus reported to have received some kind of education in middle class schools at a cost of Rs. 6,473. Of these only 91 have been subsequently able to pass any departmental examinations, so that for each pass obtained (a middle vernacular pass being the highest) about Rs. 70 has been paid by Government. It is argued that the system "affords a cheap means of bringing under efficient instruction a certain number of gurus," but in this I cannot concur. I do not now write more on this subject, as I think it is one upon which the special opinion of each experienced inspecting officer of the Department should be obtained.

101. The following statements show the qualifications of the teachers employed in middle English, Middle vernacular and upper primary schools:—

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools for boys and girls (Government, Municipal and Aided)

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	P. A. or old senior scholar.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Presidency	119	Head teachers.	1	24	110	61	1	6	7	...	...	26	236	1 M. A.
Calcutta	5	210	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	
Burdwan	107	390	...	24	127	145	3	1	6	...	...	21	330	5 Vacant.
Rajshahi	74	144	...	10	52	64	...	3	4	...	...	11	144	
Dacca	118	239	...	8	97	100	...	...	6	...	...	17	231	1 Vacant.
Chittagong	25	50	...	3	17	24	...	1	1	...	...	4	50	
Patna	32	63	...	3	17	19	...	4	4	...	...	16	63	1 M. A.
Bhagalpur	32	65	...	3	24	30	...	1	1	...	...	6	64	
Chota Nagpur	24	44	1	5	13	16	...	1	5	1	...	6	44	1 M. A.
Orissa	54	67	...	...	15	24	...	5	4	...	...	18	66	
Do. Tributary Mahals	Nil	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	630	1,352	2	81	474	491	4	21	38	1	...	132	1,314	
Presidency ... ..	...	Other teachers.	1	1	37	8	2	48	44	1	...	111	253	1 Vacant.
Calcutta ... ..	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19	
Burdwan ... ..	...	19	...	1	8	...	7	70	54	2	1	174	373	5 Vacant.
Rajshahi ... ..	...	373	...	1	36	24	...	...	...	...	...	42	136	
Dacca ... ..	...	135	...	2	15	13	15	42	6	...	...	80	241	5 Vacant.
Chittagong ... ..	...	242	...	...	11	8	1	23	105	4	1	22	55	
Patna ... ..	...	55	...	...	2	5	...	7	17	1	1	22	55	5 Vacant.
Bhagalpur ... ..	...	79	...	...	6	17	1	7	20	1	...	38	79	
Chota Nagpur ... ..	...	74	...	...	2	16	1	6	23	4	3	19	74	5 Vacant.
Orissa ... ..	...	57	...	1	3	...	2	9	10	2	1	27	57	
Do. Tributary Mahals	Nil	70	...	...	4	1	5	13	17	2	1	25	65	...
Total ... ..	...	1,357	3	6	123	92	34	225	296	17	7	551	1,354	

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools for boys and girls (Government, Municipal and Aided).

Presidency	197	Head teachers.	...	3	27	123	5	6	18	...	...	15	196	1 Vacant.
Calcutta	16	17	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	1 M. A.
Burdwan	154	153	...	1	5	126	4	1	...	...	...	10	153	1 Vacant; under Circle Fund system.
Rajshahi	134	134	...	...	1	111	...	...	8	...	...	4	134	
Dacca	240	167	...	...	6	142	...	...	11	...	...	7	166	Ditto.
Chittagong	114	78	...	...	...	70	...	...	4	...	...	4	78	
Patna	47	47	...	...	1	41	1	...	...	...	...	4	47	
Bhagalpur	37	37	...	...	...	30	1	...	4	...	...	3	37	
Chota Nagpur	33	33	...	...	1	23	...	1	8	...	...	1	33	
Orissa	42	41	...	...	1	31	1	1	15	...	...	2	41	
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total	1,012	895	...	4	42	700	13	9	74	...	...	51	893	

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	403	...	...	24	36	10	28	179	6	1	125	403	
Calcutta	...	100	...	...	11	28	...	5	20	...	1	31	100	
Burdwan	...	326	...	...	14	54	7	10	150	5	1	85	326	
Rajshahi	...	120	...	1	3	9	...	9	98	8	...	28	120	
Dacca	...	399	...	3	15	32	3	15	200	8	...	113	399	
Chittagong	...	185	...	1	2	15	4	4	114	9	1	35	185	
Patna	...	109	...	1	1	47	1	3	27	5	1	23	109	
Rhagulpur	...	77	...	...	1	16	4	1	29	6	5	15	77	
Chota Nagpur	...	47	...	...	1	13	3	1	18	1	1	9	47	
Orissa	...	74	...	...	...	11	4	2	39	5	1	12	74	
Do. Tributary Mahals	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Total	...	1,872	2	8	73	236	30	78	875	53	12	477	1,872	

Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools.

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Master-ship examination.	Guru-training class certificate.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	510	510	1	61	36	42	213	19	1	137	510	Under circle system. 1 Vacant.
Calcutta	24	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	10	24
Burdwan	795	784	...	...	1	27	47	39	439	30	4	157	784
Rajshahi	430	420	...	...	...	20	11	43	233	27	2	63	420
Dacca	613	599	...	...	2	24	5	34	395	33	...	104	599
Chittagong	431	419	...	...	...	22	1	16	220	30	2	89	419
Patna	195	195	1	...	...	47	5	4	116	7	...	15	195
Rhagulpur	203	203	...	1	...	18	1	13	120	28	6	15	203	
Chota Nagpur	107	107	...	...	...	14	9	10	35	27	2	10	107
Orissa	270	270	...	...	...	9	25	24	147	27	...	38	270
Do. Tributary Mahals	10	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	10
Total	3,547	3,550	1	2	4	240	141	225	1,070	269	17	644	3,549	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	129	129	3	2	4	42	9	...	60	129	Exclusive of schools in the Darjeeling hills. 4 Vacant.
Calcutta	41	41	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	1	28	41
Burdwan	176	176	...	...	8	7	...	5	27	16	9	104	176
Rajshahi	177	177	...	...	...	1	4	2	18	64	22	66	177
Dacca	240	240	...	...	...	...	1	1	45	41	17	131	236
Chittagong	157	157	...	...	1	1	2	1	61	23	11	58	157
Patna	180	180	...	...	...	4	3	...	37	47	36	53	180
Rhagulpur	108	108	...	...	...	1	4	1	19	46	22	15	108
Chota Nagpur	49	49	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	3	5	29	49
Orissa	41	41	...	...	...	3	9	2	6	6	...	16	41
Do. Tributary Mahals	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,298	13	22	30	16	265	256	133	549	1,294	

102. In regard to middle English schools, it is satisfactory to note that out of 1,254 head-masters and head-pandits taken together, 1,048 possess certificates of competency, two being M.As. Among the junior teachers, who number 1,357, considerably more than half, or 779, are men of recognised qualifications, while a good many of the others are presumably teachers of long standing though they have passed no public examination. The return does not include unaided schools, over which the department exercises no direct control.

103. In 1,012 middle vernacular schools for boys and girls there are only 895 head-masters. This results from one man having *under the circle system* to look after two or three schools in some instances. It is satisfactory to note that no less than 700 are holders of Vernacular Mastership examination certificates, while 46 hold University certificates. Among the junior teachers, numbering 1,872, no less than 1,330 may be regarded as having certificates of competency, while the rest are remnants of the old class teachers or local men employed on low pay. The unaided schools are not included in the return.

104. There are in middle schools of the two grades 1,539 men holding Vernacular Mastership certificates—a circumstance which demonstrates to some

extent the utility of the first-grade training schools. It is a matter for consideration how many trained teachers are required annually for middle schools, to fill up vacancies caused by death, retirement, or change of occupation. This is not easily calculated, but it is to be presumed that as there are 630 head pandits of English schools and 895 head teachers of vernacular schools, or in all 1,525, of whom say 625 will be taken from among men who have passed the Entrance Examination, there would thus be 900 posts to keep filled. Now all of these posts are not filled by men who have passed the *final* examination of 1st grade training schools. I regret to say that the number of men so qualified is not obtainable from the data given above; but my belief is that vacancies do not occur in such numbers as do the training schools turn out pandits of one grade or another. Therefore I say that some scheme of the nature of that referred to in paragraph 95 above might be resorted to without impairing the efficiency of the middle schools. I know for certain that it is and has been the complaint of head masters of training schools that employment is not found for all the young men whom they turn out, and the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong says of the training school at that place. "The final passed pandits are intended for the posts of head pandits of middle schools. On the 10th January 1893 I found after inquiry at the school that of the final (3rd year) passed pandits, 1 in 1890, 3 in 1891, and 13 in 1892 were not able to secure appointments up to that date."

105. Coming finally to the upper primary schools, it is to be noted that out of 3,550 head-gurus, 2,629 may be regarded as having ample qualifications, and out of 1,298 junior gurus 602 together with a proportion of 569 "others" may also be held to be competent. It is useful to remember that, while a proportion of the upper primary schools are properly organised, many of these pathshalas have no permanency of footing as upper primaries, and constantly pass to the lower primary standard. On the whole I think there is no difficulty in finding locally all the teachers who are needed for schools of this class.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

106. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and Engineering whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The statement below shows the statistics of these institutions for the year under report:—

1	2	3	4	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—LAW.											
<i>Government Law Colleges.</i>											
Hooghly College ...	1	8	9	...	...	...	808	...	808	...	99 12 5
Krishnagar " ...	1	4	7	...	...	...	261	...	261	...	37 4 7
Dacca " ...	1	19	24	...	...	...	2,467	...	2,257	...	94 0 8
Patna " ...	1	15	17	423	...	...	2,842	...	2,419	...	112 4 8
Rajshahi " ...	1	2	6	...	...	...	210	479	708	...	118 0 0
Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	1	9	8	46	...	...	675	...	629	...	78 10 0
Total ...	6	57	71	449	...	...	7,102	479	7,172	...	101 2 0
<i>Municipal Law Colleges.</i>											
Midnapore College ...	1	4	4	...	...	...	251	...	251	...	62 12 6
<i>Unaided Law Colleges.</i>											
Metropolitan Institution ...	1	71	94	...	...	...	4,100	...	4,100	...	43 9 10
City College ...	1	117	122	...	...	...	2,802	...	2,802	...	23 12 7
Bipon " ...	1	204	185	...	...	...	9,612	...	9,612	...	57 3 5
Berhampore " ...	1	5	5	...	...	...	437	346	745	...	157 0 0
Raj Chandra " Barisal ...	1	7	7	...	...	...	445	179	624	...	49 2 3
Fej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	12	11	...	...	...	456	...	456	...	41 7 3
Bihar National " Bankipore	1	11	12	...	...	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	120 0 0
Total ...	7	427	419	...	...	...	19,394	525	19,919	...	47 8 7
TOTAL LAW COLLEGES ...	14	488	494	449	...	...	26,807	1,004	27,342	...	55 5 6
II.—MEDICINE.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	261	238	1,74,008	...	...	16,758	...	1,91,366	516 9 5	566 2 9

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

1	2	3	4	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provin- cial revenues.	From district funds.	From munici- pal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—MEDICINE—concluded.											
Government Medical Schools.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beslah	1	297	320	50,988	...	...	8,539	...	59,526	159 5 4	186 0 3
Patna	1	183	100	20,097	...	...	2,808	1,469	24,373	105 13 5	128 9 6
Dacca	1	180	167	14,851	...	...	5,876	...	20,727	88 14 10	124 1 9
Cuttack	1	80	92	5,525	...	...	747	144	6,416	60 0 10	69 11 9
Total ...	4	740	780	91,461	...	...	18,029	1,612	1,11,102	118 14 11	144 7 7
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta Medical School ...	1	236	286	...	...	...	5,508	1,306	6,814	...	23 2 0
Ditto School of Homoeopathy ...	1	72	74	...	...	...	1,188	...	1,188	...	15 3 8
Dacca ditto ...	1	210	211	...	...	...	5,063	800	5,863	...	28 0 0
Homoeopathic Schools at Barisal ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	518	575	...	...	...	11,559	2,106	13,665	...	23 11 10
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS ...	10	1,545	1,682	2,66,069	...	...	46,346	3,718	3,16,133	158 2 11	187 15 2
III.—ENGINEERING.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur											
Government Survey Schools.	1	278	228	52,150	...	...	10,502	...	62,742	228 11 7	275 2 11
Dacca	1	319	320	841	...	...	5,928	...	6,769	2 10 0	21 2 5
Patna	1	113	100	3,310	...	...	1,383	...	4,693	30 0 9	43 1 9
Cuttack	1	43	43	2,671	...	...	821	...	3,092	62 1 10	71 14 6
Total ...	3	475	472	6,828	...	...	7,732	...	14,560	14 7 5	30 13 6
Unaided Survey School.											
Barisal	1	11	10	...	...	...	52	32	84	...	8 6 4
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS ...	5	764	710	58,978	...	...	18,476	32	77,386	83 1 0	108 15 10
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.											
Government School of Art											
Government Industrial Schools.	1	198	197	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	29,922	127 12 4	151 14 2
Rauchi Industrial School ...	1	24	27	1,882	...	...	...	1,394	3,276	69 11 3	121 5 4
Dumka	1	2	2	78	...	...	...	27	105	39 0 0	52 8 0
Pathra	1	3	3	96	...	...	...	...	96	32 0 0	32 0 0
Total ...	3	29	32	2,056	...	...	...	1,421	3,477	64 4 0	168 10 6
Board Industrial Schools.											
Barisal Technical School ...	1	35	31	...	2,679	...	211	...	2,890	86 6 8	93 3 7
Rangpur	1	77	67	900	1,0 9	...	374	1,400	3,835	30 11 8	57 3 4
Patna	1	32	24	...	416	...	...	...	4 6	17 5 4	17 5 4
Commilla Industrial School ...	1	34	35	245	2,510	...	...	...	2,755	...	...
Noakhali	1	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Purnea Technical	1	15	14	...	887	...	...	943	1,830	63 5 8	130 11 5
Total ...	6	190	171	1,205	7,596	...	585	2,343	11,729	51 7 5	68 9 5
Aided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division ...	1	53	50	...	...	300	...	129	519	7 12 9	10 6 1
.. Calcutta	1	48	48	275	...	...	937	832	2,044	5 11 8	42 9 4
.. Burdwan Division	3	117	135	955	550	...	...	2,110	3,615	11 2 4	26 12 5
.. Orissa	2	76	101	312	100	...	13	629	1,054	4 1 3	10 7 0
Total ...	7	294	334	1,542	650	300	950	3,700	7,232	7 11 8	21 10 5
Unaided Industrial Schools.											
In the Patna Division	1	32	18	...	...	...	...	16,011	16,011	...	889 8 0
.. Bhagalpur	2	150	150	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	1 9 7
.. Chota Nagpur	2	18	20	...	...	...	...	539	539	...	26 15 2
Total ...	5	198	198	...	...	...	...	16,790	16,790	...	89 4 11
TOTAL ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	22	915	922	29,074	8,246	300	6,286	24,254	69,150	41 14 0	75 0 0
OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
Municipal.											
The Revelganj Sir Rivers Thompson's Gautama Pathshala in Saran ...	1	21	20	...	...	204	...	...	208	...	14 14 4
Aided.											
Bengal Music School, Calcutta ...	1	48	44	300	...	...	297	903	1,200	6 13 1	27 4 4
Music Schools in Bankura ...	3	67	65	120	8	...	95	173	390	1 14 0	6 0 0
Sanskrit Schools in the Patna Division	3	149	136	223	84	157	34	2,740	3,238	3 8 7	23 12 10
Total ...	7	264	245	643	92	157	426	3,516	4,828	3 9 10	19 11 3
Unaided.											
Muktari School in Burdwan Division	1	15	12	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	12 8 0
Rangpur Technical School ...	1	17	16	...	...	...	48	51	99	...	6 3 0
Barisal Night	1	17	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	1 0 6
Buxar Railway	1	18	64	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	1 14 0
Chapra Bharatesvari Pathshala ...	1	45	40	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	6 0 0
Total ...	5	162	149	...	...	...	215	411	626	...	4 3 2
TOTAL OF OTHER SCHOOLS ...	13	447	414	643	92	455	641	3,927	5,752	2 13 9	13 14 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	64	4,159	4,222	3,55,195	8,332	845	98,456	33,935	4,95,763	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891-92 ...	58	3,926	4,029	4,00,003	4,727	...	96,500	...	5,00,830	...	...

* Exclusive of the expenditure incurred in the workshops for practical instruction of the students.

107. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions :—

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

YEAR.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159

The decrease in the number of law students continues. One reason assigned in the Resolution on last year's report was recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and Pleaderships examinations. Another reason is that students have begun to see that the native Bar is already overcrowded. In medicine, engineering, and arts and industry increased numbers continue to be found.

The number of law classes has advanced from 12 to 14 owing, as before explained, to the establishment of law classes in connection with the Midnapore College and the Bihar National College. The pupils attending these institutions have, however, fallen off from 563 to 488, the loss being shared by both Government and unaided law classes. The profession, as stated above, is already overcrowded and many graduates enter other service, in which they see better openings, instead of undergoing a course of legal training for two years more, with uncertain prospects in the end. There is no separate institution for teaching law, the existing classes being attached to the first and second grade Arts Colleges, in which students attend lectures as prescribed by the University.

Each law lecturer in a Government College is paid from fees subject to a limit of Rs. 2,400 annually. This limit was reached in Patna and Cuttack with a saving of Rs. 423 and Rs. 46 respectively.

108. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law :—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—	
		First division.	Second division.
Presidency College	1	...	...
Hooghly "	11	...	6
Krishnagar "	2	...	...
Dacca "	13	...	7
Rajshahi "	3	...	1
Patna "	27	...	11
Ravenshaw "	2	...	1
Metropolitan Institution	78	2	36
City College	48	...	21
Ripon "	116	4	53
Jagannath "	1	...	...
Berhampore "	5	...	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee "	7	...	4
Raj Chandra "	1	...	...
Total	315	6	142
Total for 1891-92	176	4	44

As the examination in the year before was a supplementary one, it is useless to compare the figures for the two years. The pleaderships examination is conducted under the orders of the High Court, and statistics connected with it are not known to the Department.

109. *Medicine.*—The number of medical schools was 10, the same as in the preceding year, though the pupils attending them have advanced from 1,290 to 1545. One of the Homœopathic Schools in Calcutta has not been returned this year, but a new school in the Dacca Division has been returned. Only one medical institution, viz., the Calcutta Medical College, is affiliated to the University. The four Government schools train pupils as Civil Hospital Assistants, and the unaided schools follow their own standards.

INSTRUCTION.

110. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—Dr. G. Bomford was appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine during the absence on leave of Dr. Birch. He assumed charge on the 21st February last, Dr. Raye acting temporarily as Principal from the 26th January till the 20th.

When the session opened in June 1892, 255 students of all classes resumed their studies, 7 were readmitted and 139 joined the College for the first time. The total was therefore 401 against 322 in the preceding year. Of the 146 admissions, the 10 who gained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations received free presentations, 96 entered as paying or matriculated students, 7 as casual students, 4 joined the female certificate class, and 29 joined the Military pupils class. The strength of the College at the close of the session was 281 against 255 in the year before, of whom 77 were Military pupils, 9 belonged to the female certificate class, and the rest were matriculated students reading for the degree.

In the following table are compared the results of the Medical examination of the University for the last two years:—

Name of Examination.	1892.		1893.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Preliminary Scientific License in Medicine and Surgery ...	44 (2 females)	57 (1 female)	49 (1 female)	56 (1 female)
First License in Medicine and Surgery ...	35 (1 female)	24 (1 female)	49 (1 female)	27
Second License in Medicine and Surgery ...	33	20	17	10
Preliminary Scientific Bachelor of Medicine ...	44 (2 females)	17 (1 female)	52 (1 female)	13
First Bachelor of Medicine ...	11 (1 female)	11 (1 female)	17	9
Second Bachelor of Medicine ...	9	4	4	2
Honours in Medicine ...	2	2	1	1
Doctor of Medicine ...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The number of passes at some of the examinations are found to be in excess of the number of candidates; this is due to some candidates who failed at a higher standard examination having been passed in a lower.

Ten native dais passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital and received certificates of qualification. Thirteen pupil nurses also passed out as midwives. Eleven military pupils passed, and were sent to military duty.

The Svarnamayi Hostel had 17 boarders, of whom 9 were Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 1 Bengali, 1 Brahmo and 1 Native Christian.

The total expenditure on the College was Rs. 1,91,366, against Rs. 2,05,206 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,758 against Rs. 12,140 was raised from fees and the rest paid by Government. The average cost per pupil in the Military class was Rs. 702 (against 891), and in the matriculated female and casual classes Rs. 450 (against 621).

111. *Campbell Medical School.*—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. Coull Mackenzie, M.D., was in charge throughout the year. On the 31st March last there were 297 pupils (against 243 in the preceding year,) of whom 215 belonged to the licentiate and 82 to the compounder class. Ninety of the male students in the licentiate class at the close of the session had received education up to the University Entrance standard, and only 37 did not know English, but had passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination previous to their admission to the school. It may be stated here that the middle vernacular certificate is no longer accepted as sufficient except under special circumstances, as a large number of candidates with higher qualifications now come for admission. Of the 16 students in the female licentiate class, 1 had passed the Middle Vernacular and 3 the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, the rest having been admitted after a preliminary examination held by the school authorities. Referring to this, the Superintendent observes that it has not been found possible as yet to raise the standard of female entrance. The strength of this department was at one time as high as 29 pupils, all of whom got Government scholarships of Rs. 7 a month, besides 3 private scholarships, 2 scholarships from the Countess of Dufferin Fund, 5 paid by the District Boards of 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Saran, and 2 by the municipalities of Bauleah and Dumraon: 5 students passed out of this class during the year, and one of them has already been appointed by the District Board of Backergunge by which she was helped with a scholarship.

The Diploma or License examination is divided into two parts, students of the 2nd year class competing at the lower, and those of the 3rd-year

class at the higher branch. These examinations are conducted by the Professors of the Medical College, appointed by the Principal of that institution. At the first license examination of the year, 73 male and 4 female students were permitted to appear, of whom 57 and 4 respectively were successful. At the second or final license examination 54 male students competed, and only 18 passed against 42 in the preceding year. The reason of this heavy failure has not been explained in the Superintendent's report. The number of female candidates at this examination was 7, of whom 5 passed, a result highly satisfactory when the failure of male students is taken into consideration. Sanction has been accorded to the re-examination of those candidates who failed in one subject only. The conduct of the students is reported to have been satisfactory, only one case having come to notice of offence against school discipline, which was punished with expulsion.

Of the 82 pupils in the compounder class, 81 were males and 1 was a female, of whom 4 were Eurasians (including the female pupil). Twenty-four males and 2 females left the school with pass certificates awarded on the results of the examinations held in April and in October 1892.

Three licentiates were taken into Government service during the year, one was employed by the Assam Administration, and 25 by managers of tea gardens, steamships, &c.

The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 59,526 against Rs. 55,687 in the year before, of which Government paid Rs. 50,988 against Rs. 48,218, and the rest met from fees. The increase is mainly due to the appointment of an additional matron for the female class, to the enhancement of the municipal rates by about fifteen hundred rupees (from Rs. 1,287 to Rs. 2,730), to the construction of a new room and to the additions made to the school library.

112. *Dacca Medical School*.—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb was in charge throughout the year. The number of pupils was 180, against 161 in the preceding year, of whom 77 belonged to the first, 62 to the second, 36 to the third, and 5 to the fourth year classes. Twenty-eight students of the third-year class passed the final examination and obtained their diplomas as vernacular licentiates, against 36 in the year before. The results of the junior diploma examination also were not quite satisfactory, only 25 having passed against 37 in the year before. The receipts from fees and other local sources amounted to Rs. 5,876, against Rs. 5,178, and the contribution for the Provincial revenues to Rs. 14,851. In the year before the cost to Government had been Rs. 15,489.

113. *Temple Medical School, Patna*.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicholson, M.B., was in charge from 5th April 1892 to 12th February 1893, when he was succeeded by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bovill, M.B., who held charge to the end of the year. The most noteworthy facts in connection with this institution are the opening of a female class and the revival of the military class during the year. The female class was joined by a Hindu and a Christian girl, both Bengalis, in receipt of scholarships given by the District Board and the Municipality of Patna. The Superintendent expects that the class will gradually improve. The military class had been first established in 1875-76, abolished in 1882-83, revived in 1886-87, and again abolished the next year. The military medical pupils are recruited either by transfer from the local civil class or by fresh recruitment and receive stipends during their period of education, on condition that they serve on passing in the Military Medical Department. The total number of pupils in the school advanced from 127 to 183. The pupils were divided into two departments—a licentiate class and a compounder class. Knowledge of English is a compulsory test for admission to the licentiate class, and the Superintendent notices with satisfaction that this rule did not serve as an obstacle to the increase in the number of pupils. At the second license or the final examination, 37 students of the third-year class competed, of whom 23 passed against 17 in the preceding year; 33 pupils of the second-year class succeeded in passing the first license examination out of 49 who competed, the number passed in the year before having been 27. The number of compounders who obtained certificates during the year was 10, of whom 6 were taught in the school and 4 came up from outside. The result has been on the whole satisfactory.

The total expenditure as given by the Superintendent was Rs. 25,052 against Rs. 23,191 in 1891-92. These figures include the pay and allowances

of the teachers in their capacities as medical officers of the Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, &c. Exclude such of these as cannot properly be viewed as school charges, and also exclude the cost of scholarships and expenditure from trust funds, and the direct expenditure on the school will be reduced to Rs. 9,828 against Rs. 10,266 (as shown in the Annual Report for 1891-92). The expenditure for the latter year included a special sanction of Rs. 600 for books and publications, otherwise the cost for the two years was much the same. The Dacca Medical School figures evidently do not exclude these charges. It would be well if one system were adopted in the four schools.

114. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Except for a short period on privilege leave during which Surgeon-Captain Pinto was in charge, the school was under the superintendence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab during the year. The number of pupils at the close of the year advanced from 66 to 86. Five of the pupils were females, all Native Christians: four of them were in receipt of scholarships from the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Seventeen students including a Native Christian girl passed the senior diploma examination of the third-year class out of 21 that competed. Nineteen students including a girl succeeded in the junior diploma examination of the second-year class out of 21 examined, and were promoted to the third-year class. There were no candidates during the year for the compoundership examination. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 6,416 against Rs. 6,661 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 5,525 against Rs. 6,043 was paid from the Provincial revenues, and the rest met from local sources.

115. As regards the working of the unaided medical schools, I do not know that I am called upon for a report. I think, however, it is a matter for consideration how far schools of medicine under self-constituted local bodies should receive recognition at the hands of Government. The policy of permitting such irresponsible authorities to confer medical diplomas upon pupils who read in their schools seems to me to be open to criticism, and might well be a subject for discussion by the conference which is to sit shortly after Sir Alfred Croft's return from furlough.

116. *Local scholarships for Female Medical Education.*—The action taken by the District Boards in this connection has already been noticed in the summary of the report on the Campbell Medical School. It is said that even when fairly good scholarships are offered, candidates are not forthcoming to avail themselves of them. The Pabna District Board has, for instance, been offering in vain a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for the medical education of a girl in some recognised medical institution, but no suitable candidate satisfying the required conditions has come forward up to the present. The Board is now considering the propriety of paying a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of a female hospital at the district head-quarters which it is proposed to establish. The District Boards of Mymensingh and Puri are also said to have offered scholarships for the medical education of females.

117. *Engineering and Survey.*—The institutions for teaching these subjects are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur and the three survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, together with an unaided survey school recently started at Barisal.

118. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—This institution consists of two departments, the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which had 96 pupils reading for degrees and licenses, and the apprentice department which had 182 pupils under instruction, against 87 and 157 respectively in the preceding year.

For admission to the Engineer Department, a student must have passed either the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, with at least 40 and 50 per cent. of the marks allotted to English and Mathematics respectively, or the F. A. examination or the B. A. examination in the Science course, in which case he is admitted, under a recent regulation, to the second-year class direct. The course of instruction extends over five years, during the first four of which it is both theoretical and practical: the fifth or the last year is spent entirely in practical work. The practical part of the course is learnt in the workshops maintained by the Public Works Department, which are under the charge of a Superintendent, under whose orders the students work, all breaches of discipline being reported to the Principal. The tuition fee is Rs. 8 a month, house-rent Rs. 2, and the boarding or messing fee Rs. 20 for Europeans

and Eurasians, and Rs. 7 for natives, which is reduced to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively during the vacation. The resident student, therefore, has to pay Rs. 315 a year in all if he is a European or Eurasian, and Rs. 189 if he is a native.

For admission to the apprentice department, candidates are examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and English Composition. Candidates who have passed the standard VII of the Code for European schools or the Entrance examination in English and Mathematics are admitted without any test. The full course of instruction lasts five years, during the first three and-a-half of which it is both theoretical and practical. The last year and-a-half is spent entirely in practical work. An apprentice is entitled to a certificate showing that he possesses the qualifications required of a sub-overseer in the Public Works Department on passing the annual examination at the end of the second year, to a third grade overseers' certificate on his passing the final examination at the end of three years and-a-half, and to a first or second grade overseers' certificate, on the completion of his practical course, the nature of the grade being determined by the estimate formed of his work by the College authorities. Ten stipends of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 6 each are awarded, tenable for 18 months, to those apprentices who pass the best final examination, both theoretical and practical. The messing fee is the same as in the Engineer Department, but 25 Europeans or Eurasians and 40 native apprentices may be admitted on paying a reduced fee of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively, besides 5 Europeans or Eurasians who may be admitted free of any charges.

119. So great is the demand for trained apprentices now-a-days that it is sometimes unavoidable to issue certificates before the complete course has been gone through. The Principal writes:—"As a consequence of my inability to supply fully qualified men for vacant appointments, I have been compelled to recommend partially trained men * * * As many as 39 partial certificates have been issued (during the year under report) to apprentices who accepted employment before the completion of their full course. This shows that the demand for the class of labour is greater than our present supply, and I hope that the attainments of the partially trained men will be found to be up to the standard of the appointments they have been recommended for."

120. There are no artisans in the College at present. The question of reviving and extending this useful class has been brought to the notice of the Board of Visitors, "but," writes the Principal, "no practical suggestions can be advanced until it is known whether the workshops are to continue to be employed both for commercial and instructive purposes." The transfer of the workshops to the Education Department is a question of vital importance to the College, and in his annual report the Principal notices the point in more places than one. Already much correspondence has been entered into with Government on this subject, so it is unnecessary to advert to it more fully here.

121. The disciplinary measures adopted by the authorities leave little to be desired. Every student being required to reside within the College premises, except with the special sanction of the Principal, these measures can be enforced with facilities scarcely enjoyed by the other institutions of the Province. Conduct registers are kept and a certain number of the students in each department are appointed monitors, whose duty it is to assist the College authorities in the maintenance of discipline. Christian students are required to attend service on Sundays.

122. Attention to physical training is another characteristic feature of the institution. All students are obliged to join the College Athletic Club, the subscription to which is Rs. 1-8 per annum, and the entrance fee Re. 1. A gymnastic master has been appointed. The cricket ground has been much improved, and the College won the Senior Harrison Shield during the year.

123. European students are encouraged to join the volunteer corps. The College corps was amalgamated during the year with that of the East India Railway and formed into an Engineer company.

124. Besides training in the workshop, students of the Engineer Department spend some time in camp every cold weather to practise surveying, and the senior students accompany the Principal to visit important engineering works in the country. A new site was chosen last year for the survey camp, and Purulia was selected for the purpose, as it afforded excellent ground not surveyed

before by the students. The following were the works visited during the year:—

- (1) Jamalpur workshops.
- (2) Messrs. Burn & Co.'s workshops.
- (3) Barrakar Iron works.
- (4) Raniganj Pottery works.
- (5) Bengal Paper Mills.
- (6) Burdwan Water-works.

The senior students were also taken over to the Kidderpore Docks and the Electric Lighting Works, and had opportunities to visit the Museum weekly.

125. Classified by race, the 96 students of the Engineer Department were thus distributed:—Hindus 93, Europeans and Eurasians 2, and Burmese 1. In the apprentice department there were 154 Hindus, 26 Europeans, &c., and 2 Muhammadans. The paucity of Muhammadans is much to be regretted. With regard to the Eurasian community, the following extract from the Principal's report will show the inability of its boys to avail themselves of the facilities offered for their benefit:—

“There are no vacancies on the reduced fee-list for natives, but out of the 25 reduced feeships for Europeans and Eurasians, there are still 11 vacancies. * * * There is a slight advance in the number of European and Eurasian apprentices (from 23 to 26), but the advantages that the College offers to this class of the community are not sufficiently appreciated. A reference was made to this subject in my last report, and it has since been noticed in the Government resolution on the Pauperism Committee. Nothing further can be done to solve this question until the general proposals now before the Government for the transfer of the workshops for educational purposes have been considered, as the expenso of extra accommodation for practical instruction at present debars any extension of the College to help this portion of the community.”

At the B.E. and L.E. examinations held in July 1892, 14 candidates competed, of whom 6 or 43 per cent. passed against 5 in the preceding year. The number of candidates in the F.E. examination was 14, of whom 11 or 79 per cent. were successful against 4 in the year before. Twelve pupils of the fourth-year class of the Apprentice Department appeared at the final examination and eight passed. “There will, therefore, be,” remarks the Principal, “a smaller number than usual available for employment next year.”

126. There were two guaranteed appointments for each department during the year under report. In the Engineer Department they fell to Ahindra Chandra Mukherji, L.E., and Madhusudan Sen Gupta, B.E. The former also won the Trevor silver medal, and the latter the Ambika Charan Roy Chowdhury gold medal. The guaranteed appointments in the upper subordinate establishment on State Railways were given to Bata Krishna Mukherji and Asvini Kumar Sen of the Apprentice Department.

127. An examination for qualification for 4th grade accountants, Public Works Department, was held by the College staff as before. Fifty-two candidates were examined, of whom only 8 passed and received the usual certificates.

128. Mr. Bartlett, teacher of drawing, obtained 18 months' leave on the 24th May 1892, and Babu Dwarka Nath Datta was appointed to officiate for him. No permanent incumbent has been appointed to the Engineer Department as Professor of surveying and engineering, the present incumbent being a Public Works Department officer lent temporarily for the purpose. The Principal repeats his objection to the policy of thus transferring officers from the Public Works Department for short periods, and fears that, if adhered to, it will impair the quality of the instruction. He quotes from Mr. Dyer's note on “Universities and Engineering,” in which he says that, however good a Professor may be in his own subject, he “educates himself at the expense of his pupils during the first five years.”

129. The hospital building was erected during the year and opened for patients in February last. A few additions and alterations were also effected, both in the College buildings and the compound, to secure greater convenience at a small expense. The Principal hopes to save Government any further outlay on extra buildings by adapting the workshops to the College requirements, if the main scheme proposed by him is to be carried out.

130. A few additions were made to the collection of models, the most important being the samples of telegraph stores and appliances supplied free of cost by the courtesy of Mr. Brooke, Director-General of Telegraphs. Messrs. Burn and Co. have also supplied a model, on loan, of the Chitpur Lock valves with gearing, all to scale and in admirable working order. The Principal regrets that for want of room he was prevented from making any further additions to the store of models. Messrs. Martin and Co., engineers and contractors, have, with great liberality, lent a few electric lighting machines for instructive purposes, their object being the introduction of the practical study of electricity in India, as unless indigenous skilled labour is found to work electric plants, the introduction of this industry is not likely to progress in the country. This equipment by a private firm clearly shows, as the Principal remarks, that the needs of the country have advanced beyond the teaching capabilities of the College.

A class for photography has recently been opened and enlarging apparatus purchased. A few more cameras are needed before any great advance can be made, and the Principal thinks a special grant will be necessary to equip and efficiently maintain this branch of instruction.

131. There were 275 students in the College hostels, of whom 246 were Hindus and 29 Christians. The expenditure in the Hindu mess was Rs. 13,143 and in the Christian mess Rs. 5,367. The general health of the boarders is said to have been satisfactory.

132. The total expenditure of the College, exclusive of the workshop, was Rs. 62,742, of which Rs. 10,592 was raised from fees and the rest paid by Government. The returns of the expenditure on the workshops, included in the preceding year's figures, have not yet been furnished.

133. *Dacca Survey School*.—The number of pupils has risen from 268 to 319. They were divided, as usual, into two classes—the first-year class consisting of 230, and the second-year class of 89 students. The demand for passed pupils is steadily increasing and much exceeded the supply during the year. When final certificates have an immediate market value, it is no wonder that the number of students should steadily rise in spite of an increase in the fee-rate from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ to keep down new admissions; and the head master says that much difficulty was experienced during the year in supplying proper accommodation and maintaining proper supervision of work. It was for this reason that the appointment of four additional teachers on Rs. 40 each per mensem has been sanctioned by Government. Ninety students of the second-year class appeared at the final examination, and 64 passed and obtained certificates. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 5,928 against Rs. 3,642 in the preceding year, the total expenditure Rs. 6,769 against Rs. 6,873, and the Government cost fell off in consequence from Rs. 3,231 to Rs. 841 only, so that the school has become very nearly self-supporting.

134. *Patna Survey School*.—The roll number has risen from 107 to 113, of whom 81 belong to the first-year and 32 to the second-year class. Sixty-seven of the students were Hindus, 44 Muhammadans and two Brahmos. At the final examination held in April 1892, 57 students of the second-year class competed, of whom 55 passed. The income from fees and fines was Rs. 1,383 against Rs. 1,452 in the preceding year, the expenditure was Rs. 4,699 against Rs. 5,781, and the net cost to Government Rs. 3,316 against Rs. 4,329.

135. *Cuttack Survey School*.—The number of students on the 31st March last was 43 against 42 in the year before, of whom only 23 were natives of Orissa. The decrease in the number of Uriya students is attributed by the Principal "to the lack of efficient practical training, for want of which even passed students are found to be almost useless when they are first taken into Government service, so that, in times when there is a normal demand (for passed students), difficulty is experienced in obtaining employment. The extreme dislike of the Uriya to any employment at a distance from his kith and kin is an additional obstacle." Seventeen pupils appeared at the final examination of 1892, of whom 15 passed. The total expenditure of the school slightly declined from Rs. 3,210 to Rs. 3,092. While the Government expenditure rose from Rs. 2,654 to Rs. 2,671, the receipts from fees decreased from Rs. 555 to Rs. 421.

136. *Art and Industry*.—The Government School of Art is the most important institution under this head. The other schools are for the most

part elementary in their character. They impart instruction in drawing and in carpentry and similar trades, and have to depend partly on the School of Art, but mostly on the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College for their supply of teachers.

137. *School of Art.*—The school was removed to the new premises in Chowringhee in February last. It was at first feared that its distance from the native quarters of the town would cause a falling off in attendance, but the contrary has been the case; the increase in general attendance has been so great that additional accommodation has had to be arranged for. The number of students on the 31st March was 198 against 181 in the preceding year. Seven students of the school were employed during the year as teachers of drawing, and three as draftsmen in the Indian and Geological museums. Arrangements were also made with the office of the Survey of India for a number of specially trained students to be admitted annually as probationers in the Drawing office, the pay commencing at Rs. 20 and rising to Rs. 120 a month. Candidates for these situations are admitted by competition, and at the examination held in March last, four students were successful. A few other students of the institution have also found employment in various photographic establishments. The work of the students exhibited at the Calcutta Art Society's Exhibition maintained the former high standard of excellence, and several medals and prizes were won by the exhibitors. At the request of the Committee of the Bombay Fine Art Society, a number of the students' productions were sent for exhibition, and although the selection was not a representative one, because of the Bombay and the Calcutta exhibitions clashing with each other, it elicited the highest praise, and the Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art requested permission to retain one of the works as an example for the Bombay school. Illustrations in lithography and wood engraving for the Indian Museum, Geological and Economic sections, the Royal Botanic Gardens and various railways were reported to have been executed in the school very satisfactorily. Materials and apparatus for the establishment of a class in photography have been obtained from England; only those students who have excelled in lithography will be admitted to this class, as the primary object of introducing photography is to give the necessary technical instruction to those students who are under a course of training as lithographers. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 29,922, of which Rs. 4,751 was raised from fees and the balance met by Government. The expenditure in the preceding year was Rs. 31,507, of which the Government share had been Rs. 27,352.

138. *Government Art Gallery.*—The Gallery was open to the public for 135 days. The number of visitors was 2,985, of whom 392 were Europeans; 2,123 were Hindus and 470 Muhammadans. The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000 as before, of which Rs. 5,723 was spent during the year in rents, taxes and establishment charges, against Rs. 5,674 in the year before.

The number of pictures now in the possession of the Gallery is:—

Oil colour paintings	...	...	...	...	83
Water colour paintings	...	...	...	...	96
Engravings	...	...	...	...	18
Chromo-lithographs	...	...	...	...	51
Chalk and pencil drawings	...	...	...	...	20
Photographs and other works of art	...	...	...	...	96
Total					364

The additions of the year consist of five oil paintings and 52 plaster casts.

139. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of industrial schools has advanced from 18 with 672 pupils to 21 with 717 pupils. Three of them are maintained by Government as before, 6 by District Boards, 7 are aided, and 5 unaided.

The schools at Dumka and Pathra in the Sonthal Parganas are maintained on a small scale from the Sonthal education and estates improvement funds. They were attended by five apprentices altogether, learning carpentry, and cost Rs. 105 and Rs. 96 respectively during the year.

(a) The Government school at Ranchi is educationally more important than the former two. It had 24 pupils at the close of the year, all Christians of aboriginal descent. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, is of opinion that, inasmuch as most of the pupils enter the institution with little or

no preliminary education in general subjects, it is desirable to appoint a teacher capable of teaching them up to the lower, if not to the upper, primary course, in order that the school does not degenerate into a workshop. But the School Committee thinks otherwise, and Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, remarks:—"This matter was discussed by me with Mr. Slator (Principal, Civil Engineering College) during his visit to Ranchi. We are agreed that the school should be purely a technical school, and that on this view pupils should not be taken in, unless they had acquired a certain standard of ordinary elementary education. Certain rules have been passed by the Sub-Committee in this regard." The school has made some progress in blacksmith's and carpenter's work. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,276, of which Rs. 1,882 (against Rs. 1,555 in the preceding year) were paid by Government, Rs. 891 were raised from the sale proceeds of the manufactured articles, and Rs. 503 from the interest of invested funds.

(b) *The Board Industrial Schools* are those at Barisal, Rangpur, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, and Purnea. The Pabna, Tippera, and Noakhali schools were started during the year under report.

(c) *The Barisal School* is steadily improving under a head-master, who teaches mathematics, surveying, and drawing: it employs also one blacksmith and three carpenters. It was attended by 35 pupils, against 28 in the preceding year, of whom 33 belonged to the upper section and two to the lower section which teaches carpentry and blacksmith's work only. At the final examination held in December, 17 pupils passed out of 18 that competed. Seven scholarships from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 a month were awarded by the Board on the results of the annual examination. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,890, against Rs. 1,923 in the preceding year.

(d) *The Rangpur Technical School* was attended by 43 Hindus and 34 Muhammadans, in all 77 pupils, against 60 in the preceding year. Nearly half the students belonged to the district of Rangpur, the rest coming from 12 other districts of Bengal. The subjects taught are Euclid, algebra, mensuration, engineering, estimating, drawing and surveying by chain and compass and trigonometry, plane table, besides carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting, engraving and electro-plating. At the annual examination conducted by the District Engineer 11 out of 23 students of the second-year class and 16 out of 27 students of the first-year were successful. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,833, of which the district fund contributed Rs. 1,099, Government Rs. 960, and private sources Rs. 1,774. The school gets Rs. 1,200 a year from Raja Govinda Lal Raya Bahadur.

(e) *The Pabna Technical School* was opened on the 1st December last. The number of pupils at the close of the year rose to 32. The establishment consists of a head-master, a carpenter, a blacksmith, and two servants. The theoretical subjects taught are surveying and levelling. The school is located in a substantial pukka building constructed expressly for the purpose. The total cost during the four months of its existence was Rs. 416, all paid from the district fund.

(f) *The Comilla Artizan School*, though now entered in the returns for the first time, has been in existence since 1890. It is divided into three departments for carpentry and blacksmith's and tinsmith's work. The number of pupils was 34 on the 31st March last, of whom 17 held stipends varying from Rs. 3 to 4. A master-workman is employed for each of the three classes on Rs. 40 a month. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,755, of which Rs. 2,510 was paid by the District Board and Rs. 245 by Government out of the departmental primary grant. A sum of Rs. 449 is also said to have been given from the latter fund for tinsmith's tools and materials; this has been shown against furniture and apparatus in general table IV.

(g) *The Noakhali Technical School* was opened on the 27th March last with 3 pupils under an artizan head-master trained in the Sibpur College on Rs. 80 a month. The school has not been fully organised as yet, but a good workshop and necessary appliances have been provided at a cost of Rs. 702.

(h) *The Purnea Technical School* had 15 pupils on the rolls, the same as in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,830, of which Rs. 887 was paid from the district fund. The reorganisation of the institution is under the consideration of the Board.

140. The number of aided industrial schools has advanced from 6 to 7, owing to the Alalpur school in the Balasore district being returned as aided; but the number of pupils attending them has declined from 316 to 294. The Murshidabad School, aided by the municipality, maintained its position, with 53 pupils on the rolls. The Calcutta Industrial School under the management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel improved in strength, the number of pupils having increased from 28 to 48. The American Baptist Mission School and the Raja of Maisadal's Technical School, managed by the District Board, are situated in Midnapore. They both lost pupils, especially the latter, as it had not a competent head-master for some time. The other three schools are those at Bankura in the Burdwan Division, which is said to be badly in need of a competent Superintendent, and at Alalpur and Balasore in Orissa, the last two showing some loss of pupils. Two of the aided institutions, viz., the Calcutta and the American Mission School in Midnapore, are, properly speaking, technical classes attached to schools for general education, in which such simple trades as carpentry and rope-making are taught.

141. The *Bihar Industrial School* at Bankipore was opened during the year. The total capital of this school is Rs. 2,50,411, of which Rs. 2,39,900 is invested in Government securities and Rs. 10,511 deposited in the Bank of Bengal. The monthly establishment charges amount to Rs. 182, and the total cost came to Rs. 16,011, the chief portion of which was devoted to the erection of a building. The institution had 32 pupils on the rolls divided into two departments, the apprentice with 20 pupils and the artizan with 12. Twenty-five of the pupils received stipends varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3 a month. The course of instruction includes arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing and carpentry. The management is vested in a Committee with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President. The two unaided schools in the Bhagalpur Division are the Railway schools at Madhupur and Nawada, maintained for the elementary training of labourers employed in the workshop.

142. A grant of Rs. 32 a month has recently been sanctioned for the industrial school at Bend in the Chota Nagpur Division which has for so long been returned as unaided. A special grant of Rs. 150 for apparatus, on condition that it is removed to a more central site, has also been sanctioned. In addition to a little reading, writing and arithmetic, carpentry and blacksmith's work is taught, and it is proposed to introduce the manufacture of country lanterns and slates and pencils for which there is local material in abundance. The Chaibassa Mission School is kept up for the benefit of aboriginal Christians.

143. It appears from the foregoing summary that District Boards and other local educational authorities are becoming alive to the importance of technical education, and that year after year not only has there been an advance in the number of such schools, but a steady endeavour to place the existing ones on a better footing. It is, however, only the beginning of a great movement, and, according to the divisional reports, we should expect a still further increase in the number of industrial schools and classes in the near future. The District Board of the 24 Parganas is said to have, under its consideration, the opening of technical classes in connection with a few good middle English schools. A technical school has been opened in the town of Burdwan since the close of the year, and attempts are being made to open another in connection with a lower primary school at Suri. Again, since the close of the year a technical school was started at Mymensingh, under the management of the District Board, Babu Jogendra Kisore Acharjya Chowdhry, a zamindar of the place, having agreed to bear the entire expenditure. Steps are being taken in the Sonthal Parganas to spread technical education among Sonthal boys. It has been already decided to establish a boarding school at Haripur in the Dumka Damini, where will be taught carpentry, weaving and other useful handicrafts.

144. The most important question to engage our attention now is, how to utilise these local efforts, how to regulate them to a successful issue, and finally how to turn the outlying schools into institutions of lasting practical importance. The Sibpur Engineering College, with its various departments, is obviously the Central Technological Institution to which these mufassal schools should send their best boys for final training and from which they should receive their supply of teachers. It was for this reason that, at the beginning of the official year, Mr. Slater, Principal of the College, was authorised to visit these

schools in order to bring their course of instruction into some uniform system so as to prepare them gradually for affiliation. The following are the institutions which Mr. Slater has inspected:—

- (1) Bihar Industrial School (2 visits).
- (2) Calcutta ditto ditto.
- Giridhi ditto.
- Ranchi ditto.
- Patna Survey School (2 visits).
- Dacca ditto.
- (7) Rangpur Technical School.
- (8) Mymensingh Technical School.
- (9) Hazaribagh Reformatory.

Mr. Slater sums up his conclusions as follows:—

“In the present state of their finances they (these mufassal schools) can never rise above the standard of what I may call primary industrial schools, if they have to purchase machinery at market prices. Their funds are sufficient to enable them to employ a fairly competent head-master (generally an ex-apprentice of this College), and equip a carpenter’s and blacksmith’s shop. As feeders to a Central Technical College, such schools are invaluable from an industrial point of view; as separate institutions, with no further means of training their more advanced students, they must fail. The experiment has been tried unsuccessfully before, and I am convinced the recently established schools will meet with the same fate unless they are affiliated to an institution that can give a more advanced and complete training. This problem, therefore, of the training of students on a technical basis is a pressing one, if the present movement is to be successful. All my advice to the management of these schools has been based on the understanding that Government desired to place the Sibpur College on such a footing as to enable it to receive and complete the training of these students from the primary schools. The only other suggestion I could have offered was that the movement should be suppressed as it was certain to fail. The schools I have visited have most readily accepted the suggestion as the only one on which their schools could progress, and I am now hampered with the prospect of these schools asking us to admit their students, and our being obliged to refuse on the ground of inadequate accommodation. My proposal for the proper encouragement of technical education in Bengal is a very simple one, and, if carried out on the lines I advocate, has the additional advantage of being cheap. All I ask for is (I) the affiliation to the Sibpur College of such primary industrial schools as desire this affiliation, (II) the necessary equipment and accommodation in the College to enable me to receive these students. At present the accommodation both in the College and workshops is inadequate for our present requirements, and sufficient accommodation could not be provided under a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. This cost is prohibitive in the present financial position of Government, so I propose to utilise the existing workshops solely for instructive purposes. Their area is sufficient for every purpose I require, and their only cost to the State would be their adaptation to their new requirements. * * *

* If the shops are given over for educational purposes, a new era in technical education will open out in Bengal.” Mr. Slater’s proposal is one which has already engaged the attention of Government, and I do not wish now to enlarge upon it. I will merely say that it has my entire approval.

145. *Board scholarships for the encouragement of technical education.*—As noticed in the last report some District Boards give scholarships to encourage pupils to receive training either in the Engineering College at Sibpur or in some industrial schools in the neighbourhood. The Midnapore Board pays a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month to a boy to attend the Sibpur College. The Howrah Board is said to have created two scholarships of Rs. 8 a month for the same purpose, to be tenable for five years. Similar offers have also been made by the District Boards of Backergunge, Chittagong and Monghyr, though the amount of the scholarships has not been stated in all cases. The Mymensingh Board paid Rs. 183 for the purpose during the year, and the Pabna Board Rs. 65. The Tippera Board gives two scholarships of Rs. 15 a month, and the Puri Board one of Rs. 20, all tenable for five years. The two scholarships

for which funds had been reserved by the Noakhali Board will probably not be awarded, as the money will be required for the technical school which the Board is now starting. The Bogra Board has created two scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 each tenable in the Rangpur Technical School, and the Malda Board and District Committee of the Sonthal Parganas one each of Rs. 5 for the Bihar Industrial School. The Cuttack Board sends three boys to be trained in the Government workshops at Jobra, with stipends valued at Rs. 4, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 during the first, second and third year, respectively, of their apprenticeships. As many as 13 Board scholarships of Rs. 7 each are said to have been made tenable in the Bihar Industrial School, but the names of the Boards sanctioning them have not been mentioned. The Balasore Board has given a scholarship of Rs. 10 to a boy who has come to be trained in the Calcutta School of Art. It may be hoped that other Boards in the country will see their way to follow the example set by these bodies.

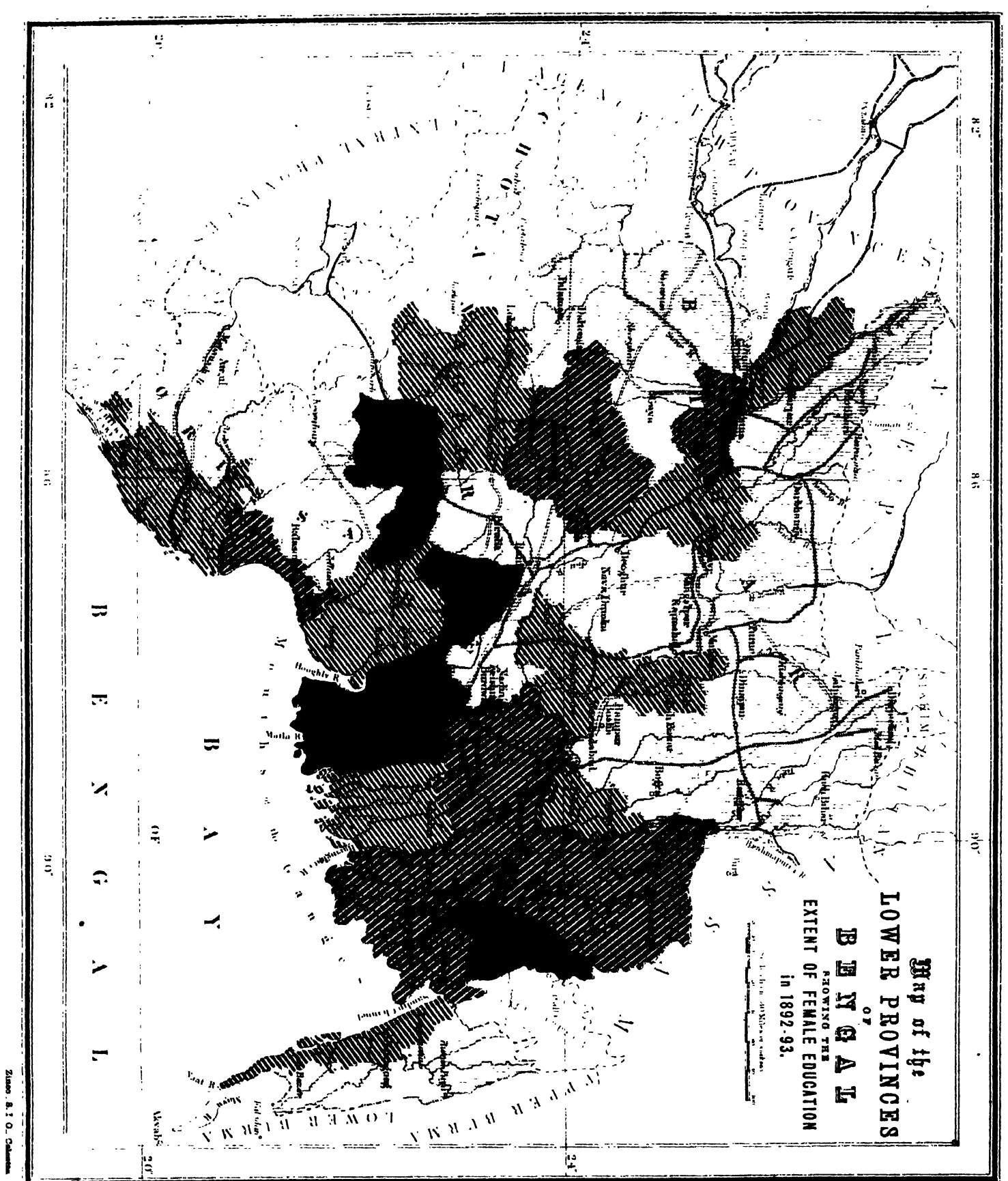
146. *Other schools.*—Thirteen schools have been returned under this head, the same as in the preceding year, though the Bhutia Boarding School maintained by the department has been amalgamated with the Darjeeling Zillah School. These schools come under the following sub-heads:—Music schools, 5; Sanskrit tols, 5; Mukhtari school, 1; Railway school, 1, and Night school of a special nature, 1. The Mukhtari school at Burdwan is a new feature in the educational system. It would apparently be more proper to classify this school as a law school in future. The Sanskrit tols are situated in Bihar. One is managed by the Revelganj Municipality; three which are aided are situated at Aurangabad, Motihari and Madhubani, and the fifth at Chapra is unaided.

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES of BURMA SHOWING THE EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION in 1892-93.

Scale 1:1,000,000

B
E
N
G
A
L

- REFERENCES.
- Percentages of Girls of a School-going
age at School —
- Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.
 - " 2. 1 to 2 "
 - " 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "
 - " 4. below $\frac{1}{2}$ "



VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

147. The progress of female education has to some extent already been noticed in the section on University education, and in connection with the Medical College and the several medical schools of the province. The present section has to deal with the secondary and primary education of *native* girls only, the education of European girls being noticed in a separate section.

148. The following statement compares the statistics of primary and secondary schools for native girls for the past two years:—

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

<i>Girls' Schools.</i>				1891-92.		1892-93.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	...	...	...	2	241	2	240
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	...	...	...	5	238	6	256
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	...	...	...	2,368	48,209	2,440	49,707
Unaided	...	...	...	331	5,511	373	6,376
Total	...	...	...	2,706	54,199	2,821	56,579
Girls in boys' schools	...	...	...	...	32,749	...	34,200
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	2,706	86,948	2,821	90,885

The total for 1890-91 was 2,238 schools and 78,865 pupils in girls' and boys' schools.

The number of girls' schools has again advanced from 2,706 to 2,821, and their pupils from 54,199 to 56,579. The number of girls in boys' schools has also increased from 32,749 to 34,200. The net gain of schools is, therefore, 115 and of pupils 3,937. The only Government schools are the school department of the Bethune College and the Eden Female School in Dacca.

149. The following table shows the comparative statistics of girls' schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Presidency	1	...	47	...	11	13	594	504	306	348	7,568	8,520	321	301	8,119	9,021
Calcutta	...	5	4	441	332	...	72	...	9	5	820	430	123	11	3,991	1690	39	139	1,525	4,942	177	159	6,849	6,640
Bardwan	1	1	11	15	2	2	56	77	77	75	2,409	2,540	206	289	3,016	4,835	286	367	6,143	7,507
Rajshahi	1	...	12	...	2	3	96	110	6	6	227	210	90	103	1,495	1,600	99	114	1,830	1,993
Dacca	...	1	1	114	115	...	...	...	2	2	103	84	34	27	826	792	613	632	9,358	9,911	650	662	10,401	10,002
Chittagong	1	1	31	32	8	10	267	270	594	521	8,364	6,083	663	532	8,631	7,234
Patna	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	21	87	224	251	3,736	4,274	226	253	3,801	4,361
Bhagalpur	1	1	19	22	5	6	361	503	112	117	2,017	1,934	118	124	2,397	2,460
Orissa	4	6	204	383	10	12	492	571	81	107	1,723	2,039	95	125	2,470	2,963
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	1	2	36	62	6	6	148	129	7	8	184	191
Chota Nagpur	14	13	623	641	110	103	2,739	2,671	124	116	3,362	3,212
Total	...	6	5	555	447	4	1	139	15	22	1,434	1,150	293	177	9,778	7,161	2,381	2,618	42,280	47,806	2,706	2,821	54,199	56,579

There has been a gain of schools and pupils in all the divisions, except Chittagong and Chota Nagpur. The apparent loss in Calcutta is due to the Baptist Mission not having furnished returns of some of its unaided schools.

150. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1889.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government ...	2	240	219	192	Rs. 21,326	Rs. ...	Rs. 120	Rs. 2,907	Rs. 311	Rs. 24,564
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	6	256	249	160	364	...	1,431	16	35	1,846
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,140	40,707	45,615	34,689	74,270	29,226	8,071	24,720	1,70,605	3,07,852
Unaided	373	6,376	5,818	4,001	...	...	...	3,184	14,285	17,473
Total ...	2,221	50,579	51,890	39,638	95,900	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,206	3,51,735
					1,35,708			2,16,027		
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,706	54,190	49,207	37,608	94,094	26,928	10,071	27,321	1,96,655	3,55,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443			1,31,003			2,23,976		
Total for 1889-90 ...	2,153	45,690			1,26,520			2,21,567		
Total for 1888-89 ...	2,302	47,888			1,20,171			2,06,788		
					1,31,106			1,88,915		

Although the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,334, the cost of the schools under all the different heads except "other sources" shows an increase which is in keeping with the increase in the number of schools and of pupils. The increase in the number of schools affords satisfactory evidence that the local inspecting officers and the Boards have generally worked harmoniously together to bring about an extension of female education of an elementary character. Increased aid to girls' schools from provincial revenues has been made possible by making reductions here and there in the aid given to schools for boys.

151. *High English Schools for native girls.*—Five schools are returned against six of the previous year, the Foundling Asylum having been transferred from the high to the middle class. The two Government schools were the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca.

The number on the rolls of the *Bethune School* was 125 against 127. Government expenditure increased by Rs. 2,377, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,919. The fee-receipts declined from Rs. 5,254 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,796, which includes boarding-fees of Rs. 2,058. The institution is under the management of a Committee, with the Honourable the Chief Justice as President. It consists of both day-scholars and boarders. Sixty-two of the pupils were Hindus, 54 Brahmos and 9 native Christians. There are special classes for drawing and music, and the pupils are prepared for the various standards of examination from the lower primary to the Entrance. The school did not send up any candidate to the last girls' scholarship examination. It passed two girls at the last Entrance examination. The College Department had 20 pupils, of whom 5 were in the 1st year, 6 in the 2nd year, 4 in the 3rd year, and 5 in the 4th year class.

The *Eden Female School* had 115 pupils on the rolls against 114 in the preceding year, and 90 in the year before. The total cost was Rs. 6,620, of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 6,120 against Rs. 5,857 in the preceding year. This increase in Government expenditure is mainly due to the increment drawn by the Lady Superintendent of the school during the year. The contribution from municipal funds has remained stationary at Rs. 120. Fee collections and local subscriptions declined from Rs. 89 to Rs. 69, and from Rs. 378 to Rs. 311, respectively. Two girls appeared from this school at the last University Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the third division. No girl appeared at the middle examination, but three candidates were sent up to the Upper Primary examination, of whom all failed, and 14 candidates to the Lower Primary examination, of whom only two were successful.

152. *Other High English schools for girls.*—There are returned two aided and one unaided other high schools for girls', viz., the Christ Church School and the Free Church Normal School (aided), and the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya (unaided).

The Christ Church School.—The roll-number was 81 against 75 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,808, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,920. The school prepares girls for all the standards of examination from the Lower Primary to the Entrance. Nine girls were successful in Standard IV, nine in Standard VI, and four in Standard VII at the last girls' scholarship examination, and two also passed the Entrance examination. This school is under the control of the Church Mission Society.

The Free Church Normal.—The roll-number decreased from 45 to 37. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,200, the cost to Government having been Rs. 2,000. It prepares girls for special as well as for the University Entrance standards, and imparts, in addition, instruction in the art of teaching and some other subjects with a view to making the girls useful school-mistresses after they leave the school. Six girls were successful in Standard VI and five in Standard VII at the last girls' scholarship examination. One girl passed the Entrance examination.

The Brahmo Balika Sikshalay (unaided).—The school was started in 1891-92 for the education of Brahmo girls. Roll-number 89 against 69 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,479 against Rs. 2,299, all raised from private sources. The school is intended to prepare candidates for the Entrance examination. It was visited by the Inspector, who expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the pupils. Independent efforts, such as have been exhibited in the starting of this school, deserve recognition.

153. *Middle English School for girls.*—The only school of the kind is the one at Chinsura supported mainly from an old Dutch endowment, the income from which amounts to 50 sicca rupees a month. It had 15 pupils on its rolls against 11 of the preceding year, 4 of them being boys. It teaches a little elementary English reading and Bengali writing and arithmetic. Some regular departmental standard should be introduced into its course of studies.

154. *Middle Vernacular Schools for girls.*—There were 20 against 22 of the preceding year. The reduction is due to more careful classification. The schools are thus distributed:—Calcutta 5, Burdwan division 2, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 2, Chittagong 1, Bhagalpur 1, and Orissa 6. Their success at the public examinations will be noted later on.

155. *Upper Primary Schools for girls.*—There were 177 against 293 schools, the loss being more apparent than real and due to a revised system of classification. In the town of Calcutta alone, the schools were thus reduced from 123 to 11; the zanána schools which never sent up pupils to standard VI of the girls' scholarship examination were excluded from this heading.

156. *Lower Primary Schools for girls.*—There were 2,618 against 2,381 in the preceding year. The large increase in Calcutta is due to the transfer of the zanána schools from the upper to the lower primary class as stated above. There is also an increase in all the divisions, except Chittagong and Chota Nagpur, which show a falling off. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, points out that the District Boards of Chittagong and Noakhali have not provided adequate funds for girls' schools, and complains that in Noakhali "they are being killed by the simple process of starvation." The aid given by the District Board of Noakhali to 55 schools for girls amounted in the year to Rs. 197. The loss in Chota Nagpur is too small to call for special notice.

157. Calcutta, with its many advantages, is the best field for the promotion of female education. The different missionary societies, with grants from the department, are mainly instrumental in extending the cause in and near Calcutta. The following table summarises the Government expenditure on these schools:—

				Pupils.	Monthly expenditure.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
34	Grant-in-aid schools	...	...	2,705	1,150	10	8
39	Primary grant schools	...	...	1,563	193	0	0
3	Orphanages	...	...	183	215	0	0
2	Training schools*	...	...	68*	*		
5	Zanána agencies embracing many so-called schools	...	...	396	1,222	0	0
15	Schools supported from zanána grants	...	...	1,806	*.....		
Total				6,232	2,780	10	8

* Aided from zanána grants.

The expenditure was Rs. 2,924-10-8 a month in the preceding year.

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EDUCATION.

158. The following table gives in a summary form the results of the examination of schools and zanānas in and near Calcutta conducted by Mrs. Manmohini Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools :—

NAME OF AGENCY.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	NUMBER PASSED IN—									NUMBER REJECTED IN—								Total rejected.	Infants.	Otherwise account- ed for.	Absent.	REMARKS.
			Standard I (a).	Standard I (b).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total passed.	Standard I (a).	I (b).	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
In Calcutta.																								
Schools.																								
American	13	1,076	181	83	123	68	...	...	...	...	437	...	12	3	20	8	...	...	...	43	414	142	...	
Church of England } Zanana Mission.	14	984	149	98	58	48	8	...	...	...	361	13	8	33	3	...	...	...	...	67	477	89	...	
Diocesan	2	178	11	17	38	6	.	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	35	41	...	
Free Church	1	80	5	19	14	13	...	...	.	...	61	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	14	...	
Church of Scotland	11	859	157	102	96	39	...	8	...	...	402	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	337	111	...	
Hindu management	2	114	18	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	34	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	47	...	
Miscellaneous	3	199	13	...	11	...	...	..	...	...	24	3	12	4	6	...	...	...	...	25	110	40	...	
Zananas.																								
American	...	10	8	8	8	8	.	...	...	...	32	1	3	6	3	4	...	...	...	17	...	...	56	
Church of England } Zanana Mission.	..	16	3	8	4	1	2	...	.	...	18	3	1	3	...	3	1	..	...	11	...	...	7	
Church of Scotland		18	4	11	13	3	...	...	...	.	31	3	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	8	3	...	6	
Total	46	3,648	549	356	373	185	10	8	...	...	1,481	43	15	52	43	15	1	..	...	199	1,415	494	69	
Out of Calcutta.																								
Schools.																								
Church of England } Zanana Mission.	27	907	99	99	93	61	1	..	...	...	353	26	15	4	3	6	4	...	..	58	424	72	...	
Diocesan	30	904	88	40	31	18	...	...	...	...	177	42	45	29	29	4	...	..	...	149	494	84	...	
Church of Scotland	1	29	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
Zananas.																								
Church of England } Zanana Mission.	...	17	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	
Diocesan	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Church of Scotland	...	18	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	
Total	58	1,880	193	154	132	80	1	...	...	...	560	71	60	34	33	11	4	...	...	213	940	156	20	
GRAND TOTAL	104	5,527	742	510	505	263	11	8	...	...	2,041	114	105	86	76	26	5	...	...	412	2,355	640	89	

Arrangements have recently been made and rules framed under which the grants to schools in and near Calcutta will be revised so as to bring them to some extent into proportion with the actual work done.

159. Besides the missionary societies, there are local associations in different parts of the country for the promotion of female education, the most conspicuous

and successful being the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. The following statement shows the results of the examinations which it held:—

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.				SCHOLARSHIPS OBTAINED.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Howrah ...	27	5	...	32	22	4	...	26	11	2	...	13
Hooghly ...	36	7	1	44	26	4	1	31	13	3	1	17
Burdwan ...	30	4	3	37	13	2	2	17	9	1	...	10
Birbhum ...	19	8	1	28	19	4	...	17	8	2	...	10
Bankura ...	23	6	...	29	21	5	...	26	11	2	...	13
Midnapore ...	49	14	5	68	25	5	2	32	9	3	...	12
Total ...	181	41	10	238	120	24	5	149	61	13	1	75
Total for 1891-92	185	39	6	230	138	28	4	170	62	13	2	67

The number of examinees rose from 230 to 238, but the number of successful candidates declined from 170 to 149. This Association does much valuable work in the districts of the Burdwan Division, and deserves special mention in this report.

160. The following statement shows the results of the departmental examinations (in standards other than those referred to in the paragraph preceding the last) in which girls competed on very nearly equal terms with boys, needlework in one form or another being in some cases substituted for zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry or science:—

DIVISION.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—				NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular or upper primary schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular or upper primary schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Presidency	2	51	...	1	4	50
Burdwan	1	3	14	...	...	3	26
Rajshahi	1	...	6	...	...	3	24
Dacca	191	...	...	12	232
Chittagong	1	21	...	...	2	42
Patna	1	12	...	...	...	5
Bhagalpur	40	...	...	4	40
Orissa	3	21	183	...	10	16	86
Chota Nagpur	8	67	...	1	8	71
Orissa Tributary Mahals	3	...	...	2	2
Total	5	36	588	...	12	54	578

161. Of 12 girls that passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, no less than 10 hail from Orissa. The Dacca Division shows conspicuous success at both the Upper and the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. In regard to the Christian girls' schools of Cuttack, the temporary Inspector of Orissa writes:—"The pupils not only receive a vernacular education of a high standard, but are also taught plain and fancy needlework, cookery, and many

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

other useful things connected with domestic economy which will stand them in good stead through life." A remarkable school for girls conducted in the most admirable manner is the boarding school at Benagaria in the Sonthal Parganas with about 200 pupils. Schools also well worth visiting are those at Ranchi under the German and English Missions.

162. The special standards for girls' scholarships that were originally devised for Calcutta and its neighbourhood could not be largely extended to the mufassal for want of funds. The fifth examination under these standards was held in December 1892 at the Senate House with the following results:—

		Number of examinees.		Number of successful students.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Standard VII	...	27	24	6	18
" VI	...	67	56	43	49
" IV	...	198	196	126	169
Total	...	292	276	175	236

The improvement is very marked and may be taken as a subject for congratulation.

Certain modifications in the standards have lately been approved by Government.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

163. The following table shows both the number of Government, aided, and unaided European schools in Lower Bengal, and the number of scholars in them on the 31st of March 1893, the corresponding figures for the 31st of March 1892 being also given:—

EDUCATION OF
EUROPEANS.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.				31st MARCH 1892.			31st MARCH 1893.				
				Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			
					Boys.	Girls.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Government	1	90	...	90	1	86	...	86		
	Aided	40	2,377	2,639	5,016	39	2,538	2,672	5,210		
	Unaided	11	1,169	281	1,450	13	1,191	303	1,554		
	Total	52	3,636	2,920	6,556	53	3,815	3,035	6,850		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	Aided	15	323	219	542	14	303	201	504		
	Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	323	219	542	14	303	201	504		
Total for ...	Government schools	1	90	...	90	1	86	...	86		
	Aided schools	55	2,700	2,858	5,558	53	2,841	2,973	5,804		
	Unaided schools	11	1,169	281	1,450	13	1,191	303	1,554		
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS				67	3,959	3,139	7,098	67	4,118	3,326	7,444

One aided school was closed during the year, two others were amalgamated, and two new unaided schools were opened. The total number of schools is therefore unchanged.

There is a decrease of four in the number of scholars attending the Government boarding school at Kurseong, an increase of 246 in the number attending aided schools, and an increase of 104 in the number attending unaided schools. The net increase for the year is therefore 346.

164. The number of scholars attending European schools in Bengal has steadily increased since 1883, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1886; the total increase for the ten years being more than 33 per cent., as the following figures show:—

YEAR.	1893.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
Number of scholars	...	5,578	5,955	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,008	7,444

165. The next table gives a classification of the schools according to their management:—

CONTROLLING AGENCY.	31ST MARCH 1892.							31ST MARCH 1893.						
	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Government	...	...	1	90	1	90	1.27	...	...	1	86	1	86	1.16
Roman Catholic	4	158	25	3,600	29	3,758	52.95	3	138	24	3,840	27	3,978	53.30
Church of England	3	174	11	1,524	14	1,698	23.92	3	224	11	1,526	14	1,750	23.51
Various dissenting bodies	...	...	4	446	4	446	6.28	...	...	4	434	4	434	5.83
Jews	...	...	2	206	2	206	2.9	...	...	2	195	2	195	2.63
Armenians	...	...	1	63	1	63	.9	...	...	1	54	1	54	.73
Indenominational	...	...	2	293	3	313	4.4	...	25	2	284	3	309	4.15
Railway Companies	6	154	2	76	8	230	3.24	6	171	2	86	8	257	3.45
Private individuals	1	36	4	259	5	295	4.14	1	46	6	344	7	390	5.24
Total	15	542	52	6,556	67	7,008	100	14	594	53	6,850	67	7,444	100

The large and yearly increasing proportion of scholars found in the Roman Catholic schools (now more than 53 per cent. of the whole) is a very significant fact in the light of the latest census returns, according to which Roman

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Catholics only form 30·4 per cent. of the European and Eurasian population of Bengal.

Three out of the seven private adventure schools are in receipt of Government aid.

The undenominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European school at Dinapore.

166. The following statement gives both the cost to Government and (imperfectly) the total cost of European education in Bengal for the last two years :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,30,800	7,82,877 ^a	1,22,798	8,47,448 ^a
Primary ..	8,616	29,379	7,885	27,737
Buildings & furniture	19,936	30,524 ^a	19,016 ^b	1,88,396 ^a
Scholarships ...	4,133	4,133	4,581	4,581
Superintendence ...	15,439	15,439	16,518	16,518
Total ...	1,78,923	8,62,352^a	1,70,798	10,84,680^a

(a) Owing to several of the unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure, these figures are defective.

(b) A Government loan of Rs. 10,000 to the Loretto Convent School at Darjeeling (a school not under the Code) is not included in this amount, as it was not advanced through the Department.

The expenditure by Government upon the boarding school at Kurseong was Rs. 13,388, or an average of Rs. 152-2-2 per scholar. The Government expenditure in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 15,289, an average of Rs. 179-13-11 per scholar. The total expenditure per scholar has been reduced from Rs. 355 in 1891-92 to Rs. 331 last year. This satisfactory reduction is to some extent the natural result of an increased number of scholars, there being an average of 90 boys on the rolls last year, against 81·7 in the preceding year; but a good deal of the credit of it is due to Mr. Pegler, the head-master, who has succeeded in working the institution more economically, while fully maintaining its efficiency, and even adding to the comfort of the boys.

The expenditure on monthly grants and on fixed annual grants awarded under Article 33 of the Code amounted to Rs. 1,06,925, the estimated amount being Rs. 1,10,260.

The grants to pupil-teachers amounted to Rs. 1,565, the estimate being for Rs. 2,500.

The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 4,581, an increase of Rs. 448 upon that for the previous year. Nine "middle" and twenty "primary" scholarships were awarded during the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,079 in the cost of inspection, due to increment of salary and to the greater amount of travelling done by the Inspector.

167. The next table gives the average Government expenditure for each scholar in the various classes of schools, building and furniture grants not being included :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PER SCHOLAR.	
			Including boarding and orphanage, as well as tuitional grants.	Tuitional grants only.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High ...	...	...	24 3 5	22 4 9
Middle ...	...	...	17 3 2	16 0 7
Primary ...	...	...	14 8 7	14 3 7
All classes ...	...	...	19 1 10	17 18 3

168. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the scholars throughout the various Divisions of the province :—

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DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—					
	On the 31st March 1892—			On the 31st March 1893—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
Calcutta ...	247	4,109	4,446	367	4,257	4,624
Presidency ...	68	661	729	81	735	816
Burdwan ...	94	325	419	104	328	432
Rajshahi ...	30	608	648	50	670	720
Dacca ...	...	38	38	...	62	62
Chittagong ...	...	157	157	...	162	162
Patna ...	69	330	399	87	343	430
Bhagalpur ...	25	78	101	23	86	109
Orissa ...	...	110	110	...	100	100
Chota Nagpur ...	...	57	57	...	...	...
Total ...	542	6,556	7,098	712	6,732	7,444

The schools in the Presidency Division are all in the suburbs of Calcutta, so that the mufassal schools only contain about 27 per cent. of the scholars.

169. The work done by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of European Schools has been shown in the chapter on Controlling Agencies. In March last Mr. Bamford submitted proposals, *1st*, that all the aided schools in Bengal should in future receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results; and *2nd*, that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examinations. These changes, which have since received the approval of Government, will give the Inspector freedom to employ the best methods for investigating the character of the teachers' work, and enable him to spend a much greater proportion of his time actually in the schools—thus affording him increased opportunity for giving help and supervision where it is needed: will allow the school-children to progress at a natural rate—the forward ones not being retarded nor the backward unduly forced, since classification of the scholars according to ability and progress will no longer be penalised: and, lastly, while definite standards for the work of each class will be retained, they will encourage the teachers to aim at sound educational work instead of bare cramming for passes, and will stimulate them in their efforts by the greater frequency with which their work will come under the notice of the Inspector.

170. *High Schools.*—Statistics are given below concerning schools in receipt of a fixed high-school grant, and all other schools from which successful candidates were presented, either at the last High-school, or at the last Entrance examination :—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1892.		1893.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Aided Schools.											
1	Calcutta Boys' ...	Protestant ...	173	...	162	...	Rs. 157 0 0	Rs. 1,302	Rs. 2,065	Rs. 19,950	Rs. 20,394
2	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Ditto ...	15	75	11	65	400 0 0	5,600	6,000	45,813	28,470
3	Doverton Institution ...	Ditto ...	8	98	6	95	228 0 0	2,568	2,316	19,712	15,323
4	Loretto House ...	Roman Catholic	27	149	19	150	355 0 0	4,154	4,215	30,329	54,777
5	Loretto High, Intally ...	Ditto ...	10	77	15	92	159 0 0	2,001	1,977	14,041	15,491
6	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh ...	Ditto ...	19	38	...	...	(a) ...	1,241	1,320	10,582	(a) ...
7	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	Protestant ...	47	78	45	84	168 0 0	1,680	1,830	7,504	8,074
8	Pratt Memorial ...	Ditto ...	2	95	1	95	217 0 0	(b) 27,790	(c) 6,317	41,209	19,506
9	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Roman Catholic	2	37	2	50	120 0 0	630	765	5,800	6,112
10	St. James's, High ...	Protestant ...	97	12	99	...	233 0 0	3,439	(d) 3,261	17,703	19,472
11	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	231	...	251	...	840 0 0	(e) 3,925	3,924	9,277	9,048
12	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	197	...	208	...	588 0 0	(f) 4,160	(g) 9,053	23,297	36,624
13	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	144	...	173	...	(h) ...	(k) 6,591	3,772	64,580	69,085
14	St. Teresa's ...	Roman Catholic	74	48	85	52	181 0 0	1,819	(i) 2,338	9,752	24,806
Total ...			1,046	705	1,077	683	.....	55,477	40,153	3,35,544	3,31,084

(a) This school was closed in December 1892.

(b) Includes a building grant of Rs. 15,000.

(c) Includes a building grant of Rs. 3,711.

(d) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 465.

(e) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 320.

(f) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 180.

(g) Includes a building grant of Rs. 2,870.

(h) St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, is on the special list, and receives an annual fixed grant of Rs. 3,772.

(i) Includes eight monthly grants, the orders placing the school on the special list having effect from the 1st of November 1892.

(j) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 96.

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No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomi- nation.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERN- MENT.		TOTAL EXPEN- TURE.	
			1892.		1893.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>											
1	Armenian College	Greek Church ...	63	...	54	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	Daveton College	Protestant ...	189	...	183	...	.....	.....	.....	14,106	14,784
3	La Martinière School for Boys.	Ditto ...	184	...	181	...	.....	.....	.....	50,760	48,510
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	78	...	92	.....	.....	.....	(m).....	50,066
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	33	80	36	94	.....	.....	(n)10,000	34,949	1,13,680
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeel- ing.	Ditto ..	127	...	136	..	.....	.....	.....	3,985	38,504
7	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ..	397	...	407	...	.....	.....	.....	40,750	42,740
Total ...			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	1,76,918	3,50,254

(m) No returns received.

(n) A Government loan, not advanced through the Department.

Calcutta Boys' School.—This school suffered greatly last year for want of a suitable building. A new school is now in course of erection, and will probably be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

Pratt Memorial School.—The new school was occupied during the year; and teachers and pupils now no longer work, like moles, in the dark.

St. Joseph's School, Bow Bazar.—The St. Joseph's Cadet Company (consisting of boys from St. Joseph's School and the Catholic Male Orphanage) carried off the prize for drill presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

St. Michael's School, Coorjee.—Great improvements have been carried out both in the school buildings and in the surrounding grounds. The older boys have been formed into a cadet corps, in which the masters take great interest.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—Covered ways have been erected connecting the various school buildings. The school is quite full, and many applications for admission have had to be refused. A new building is greatly needed, not only to meet the growing demand for admission, but also to give accommodation and afford conveniences urgently required for the scholars now in attendance.

171. *High School Examination.*—The results for the last two years are given below:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	1891.				1892.			
	Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Total.
Doveton Institution ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	7	...	2	2	3	1	...	1
La Martinière College for Girls	5	...	2	2	3	1	1	2
Loretto Day, Dhurumtollah ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh ...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Loretto High, Intally ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Teachers ...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Private students ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	26	3	7	10	18	4	3	7

Of the eleven candidates who failed to pass in all the five compulsory subjects, three passed in four of these subjects, and five others in three of them. Every one of these eight candidates scored sufficient marks in the aggregate for a pass.

Out of four candidates examined in *Botany*, two passed; two out of three passed in *School Method*; and three candidates were examined, but failed to pass in *Drawing*.

Of the eighteen candidates only two were boys. There is at last a certainty of many more boys being presented at this examination, as two important Darjeeling schools, St. Paul's and St. Joseph's, have determined to prepare their pupils in future for the High School instead of the University Entrance Examination. The full effect of this will not be felt at the next examination, as most of the boys will require fully two years' training.

172. *University Entrance Examination*.—The results of this examination for the last two years, so far as candidates from European schools in Bengal are concerned, are given in the following table:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	1892.						1893.					
	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
<i>Aided Boys' Schools.</i>												
Calcutta Boys' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	6	...
St. James's High ...	6	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	2	...	3	...
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	8	3	4	...	7	...	5	5	2	...	8	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	21	3	5	3	11	(c) 1	20	7	7	3	16	(d) 2
Total ...	35	6	9	5	20	1	30	16	15	2	33	2
<i>Unaided Boys' Schools.</i>												
Armenian College ...	7	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
Doverton College ...	12	2	1	...	3	...	13	3	6	1	10	...
La Martinière Boys' ...	11	1	2	1	4	...	10	5	4	...	9	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	4	1	...	...	1	...	12	4	3	3	10	...
St. Xavier's College ...	18	8	4	1	13	(c) 2	48	12	19	7	38	(b) 1
Total ...	52	12	7	3	22	2	87	24	33	12	69	1
Total for boys ...	87	18	16	8	42	3	126	40	48	14	102	3
<i>Aided Girls' Schools.</i>												
Calcutta Girls' ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doverton Institution ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...
Loretto House ...	1	1	...	...	1	(a) 1	2	2	...	...	2	(c) 1
Miss O'Brien's Day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	(b) 1
Pratt Memorial ...	4	1	1	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	3	...
Total ...	11	3	1	...	4	1	11	6	2	...	8	2
<i>Unaided Girls' Schools.</i>												
La Martinière College for Girls ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	4	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	5	3	2	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	1	12	...
Total ...	8	4	2	...	6	...	17	7	8	1	16	...
Total for girls ...	10	7	3	...	10	1	26	13	10	1	24	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	106	25	19	8	52	4	154	53	58	15	126	5

(a) First grade.

(b) Second grade.

(c) Third grade.

(d) One second and one third grade.

The number of candidates from European schools increased from 106 to 154. The percentage of successful candidates at the two last examinations is given below:—

YEAR.	From all classes of schools.	FROM EUROPEAN SCHOOLS ONLY.								
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892 ...	39.1	57.1	36.4	52.2	42.3	75.	46.7	48.3	52.6	49.1
1893 ...	65.6	84.6	72.7	82.	79.3	94.1	81.7	81.	85.7	81.8

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The enormous increase in the percentages all round can only be the result of a totally new and considerably easier standard for passing.

173. *Middle Schools*.—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH—				Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1892.		1893.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Government.											
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	90	...	86	...	.....	15,280	13,388	28,088	(a) 29,787
Aided Schools.											
1	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Protestant ...	230	...	250	...	} (b)	(c) 19,012	(c) 19,157	60,566	88,334
2	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	172	...	181					
3	Calcutta Girls' ...	Ditto ...	...	180	7	170	223 0 0	3,238	2,051	25,052	25,332
4	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	109	...	210	...	(d)	(e) 7,278	(f) 13,895	23,060	37,203
5	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur Day.	Protestant ...	17	28	26	23	93 0 0	930	972	3,571	3,681
6	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur Night.	Ditto ...	31	...	37	...	22 0 0	247	312	1,160	908
7	Loretto Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	50	331	87	374	309 0 0	(g) 3,915	(g) 4,402	6,149	8,812
8	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	5	72	3	83	119 0 0	1,638	1,207	11,700	10,376
9	Loretto, Dhurrumtollah ...	Ditto ...	45	207	52	229	313 0 0	3,151	3,517	8,728	11,780
10	Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	Ditto ...	...	247	...	296	370 0 0	4,724	4,638	31,400	35,419
11	Moses Stark's ...	Protestant ...	24	16	24	16	65 0 0	816	796	3,650	3,111
12	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	27	28	31	30	125 0 0	1,574	1,379	5,558	7,549
13	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	21	56	17	53	111 0 0	1,240	1,409	8,167	8,810
14	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto ...	24	58	13	57	102 0 0	740	994	3,320	3,330
15	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	23	15	30	22	93 0 0	1,063	1,124	2,856	4,068
16	St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding).	Ditto ...	1	80	...	79	184 0 0	(h) 5,941	2,640	15,914	17,915
17	St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Orphanage).	Ditto ...	...	62	...	55	126 0 0	1,342	1,740	3,744	3,009
18	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	13	42	7	32	84 0 0	1,181	887	5,052	4,205
19	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar.	Ditto ...	277	...	285	...	281 0 0	3,383	3,370	5,411	5,230
20	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	80	...	97	...	162 0 0	(i) 975	(i) 2,552	4,456	6,555
21	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant ...	63	82	60	91	180 0 0	(g) 2,285	(g) 2,320	3,819	4,921
22	St. Peter's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	51	...	52	...	89 0 0	993	(m) 942	1,373	1,797
23	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	25	81	27	83	158 0 0	1,701	1,766	4,882	4,161
24	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	59	32	40	29	97 0 0	1,700	(n) 2,702	5,123	7,328
25	Welland Memorial ...	Ditto ...	72	103	81	71	226 0 0	2,404	2,635	15,510	6,451
26	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	26	12	19	15	40 0 0	441	548	1,528	1,412
Total ...			1,372	1,934	1,461	1,089	.....	72,050	79,260	2,69,855	3,07,682
Unaided Schools.											
1	Campbell Cottage ...	Protestant ...	9	8	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1,231	(o)
2	Darjeeling Home ...	Ditto ...	...	...	2	15	.....	.....	.....	(o)	4,063
3	Jewish Boys' ...	Jewish ...	64	...	51	...	.....	.....	.....	6,004	5,428
4	Jewish Girls' ...	Do. ...	40	102	42	103	.....	.....	.....	5,914	5,918
5	Miss Wood's ...	Protestant ...	...	...	23	41	.....	.....	.....	(o)	(o)
6	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory	Roman Catholic	63	13	67	10	.....	.....	.....	(o)	(o)
Total ...			176	123	194	177	.....	.....	.....	13,140	16,309

- (a) Includes Rs. 1,227 spent on buildings and furniture.
 (b) The Free School is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 8,280, as well as a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800).
 (c) These amounts include the fixed annual and monthly grants, and the pupil-teachers' grants.
 (d) The Catholic Male Orphanage is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 3,735-3-6, as well as a monthly orphanage grant of Rs. 100.
 (e) Includes the pupil-teachers' grants and a furniture grant of Rs. 600.

- (f) Includes the pupil-teachers' grants and a building grant of Rs. 8,720.
 (g) These amounts include pupil-teachers' grants.
 (h) Includes a building grant of Rs. 3,500.
 (i) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 336.
 (j) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,000, and a furniture grant of Rs. 160.
 (m) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 24.
 (n) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,230.
 (o) No returns of expenditure submitted.

Calcutta Girls' School.—A kinder-garten class has been opened for infants, and a type-writing class for girls from the upper part of the school. It is hoped that the latter will enable many girls to find suitable and remunerative occupation in offices, etc., when they leave school.

Catholic Male Orphanage.—The extensive alterations and additions which have been made to the school buildings during the past year have given much more room for the classes, and better accommodation for the masters.

St. Thomas' School, Howrah.—Owing to bad management and changes in the teaching staff, this school deteriorated very considerably in 1892. New blood has since been introduced into the Committee, a new head master has been appointed, and strenuous efforts are now being made to restore the school to its former prosperous condition.

174. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the last two years are given below :—

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		1891.								1892.							
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	13	38	2	2	13	13	27	75.0	7	10	20	...	8	11	9	28
	Girls ...	10	16	...	...	8	8	16	100.0	3	9	20	1	3	5	10	17
	Total ...	23	54	2	2	20	21	43	83.7	10	19	40	1	10	16	19	45
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	6	19	...	2	10	6	18	94.7	...	8	38	...	5	11	19	35
	Girls ...	12	48	...	3	15	24	43	87.5	...	13	41	2	...	9	19	28
	Total ...	18	67	...	5	25	30	60	89.5	...	23	79	2	5	20	38	63
BOTH CLASSES ...		20	121	2	7	45	51	103	89.5	10	26	128	3	15	36	57	108

The number of schools represented in 1892 was the same as in 1891. The number of candidates increased from 121 to 128. The percentage of passes was nearly identically the same.

In the case of candidates for scholarships, there was a slight falling off both in the number of competing schools and in the number of candidates. This was compensated for, however, by an increase in the actual number and a great improvement in the quality of the passes.

The candidates for certificates were more numerous than in 1891, and represented five more schools. There was an increase in the actual number of passes; but the percentage of passes was not so high as in the preceding year, and a smaller proportion of the candidates succeeded in getting into the higher divisions.

The standard of this examination has been gradually raised for several years past, particularly in arithmetic. Formerly, the questions in this subject were such as called for little beyond a knowledge of ordinary rules. Now they are nearly all what one little girl who was a candidate at the last examination happily described as "thinking questions;" *i.e.*, problems which involve the application of principles, and require careful thought. That the candidates get about as high marks in this paper as they formerly did, is evidence of the great improvement which has been effected in the teaching. In another subject, English literature, the examiner specially noted the improvement shown at the last examination.

175. The following table gives the separate results for each school, and the distribution of these scholarships :—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR—		Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1. Calcutta Boys' ...	3	6	...	...	3	5	8	...
2. Calcutta Girls' ...	1	5	...	...	4	2	6	...
3. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
4. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	...	6	...	...	2	4	6	...
5. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
6. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	3	3	1	...	...	2	4	...
7. Doveton Institution ...	3	2	...	...	3	1	3	...
8. Hampton Court, Darjeeling ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
9. Jewish Girls' ...	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...
10. La Martinière College for Girls	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
11. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah...	3	3	...	1	...	3	4	1
12. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
13. Loretto House ...	4	5	2	...	...	5	5	...
14. Miss O'Brien's Day ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
15. Miss Stark's ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
16. Pratt Memorial ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
17. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1
18. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	2	1	1	1	...

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SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF CANDI- DATES FOR—		Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of schol- arships gained.
	Scholar- ships.	Certifi- cates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
19. St. Joseph's Covenant, Chander- nagore.	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...
20. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
21. St. Joseph's Pay, Bow Bazar.	4	3	...	4	2	1	7	3
22. St. Michael's, Goorjee ...	5	4	...	1	6	4	11	1
23. St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	3	3	...	4	1	1	6	2
24. St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
25. St. Xavier's College ...	3	14	...	3	5	13	20	...
26. Wesleyan Preparatory ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Private student ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	79	3	15	36	57	108	9

176. Statistics concerning the primary schools are given below :—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERN- MENT.		TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE.	
			1892.		1893.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	<i>Aided Schools.</i>						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	18	23	15	21	40 0 0	726	668	3,464	3,133
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	9	5	11	7	28 0 0	324	308	1,563	1,236
3	E. I. R., Khagoul	Ditto ...	21	4	27	17	44 0 0	550	521	2,438	2,573
4	E. I. R., Madhupur	Ditto ...	4	4	5	4	14 0 0	168	176	890	729
5	E. I. R., Nawadih	Ditto ...	7	10	6	8	31 0 0	300	356	1,507	1,297
6	European, Dinapore	Ditto ...	10	10	16	9	52 0 0	664	652	1,541	1,502
7	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	23	16	28	22	53 0 0	386	528	1,511	2,156
8	Old Church, Free Day	Ditto ...	40	34	49	72	47 0 0	(a) ...	676	785	2,032
9	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	33	...	20	...	23 0 0	356	270	1,239	1,211
10	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	Ditto	27	26	35	33	51 0 0	560	661	2,808	2,776
11	St. John's Girls'	Ditto	15	21	15	31	42 0 0	568	(b) 541	1,821	1,898
12	St. John's Parochial	Protestant ...	40	27	39	23	(c) ...	(d) 2,000	1,384	3,259	2,863
13	St. Mary's, Hastings	Roman Catholic	18	13	18	22	59 0 0	577	610	3,214	3,466
14	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	11	16	19	22	41 0 0	638	541	1,571	1,593
	Total ... ..	...	282	209	303	291	.....	8,415	7,898	27,611	28,405

(a) This school was placed under the Code on the 15th November 1891. The grant from November 1891 to March 1892 was drawn in April 1892.

(b) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 13.

(c) This school is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 1,368.

(d) Includes the grant for two years.

177. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following table gives a summary of the results for the last two years:—

1891.											1892.										
Competing schools.				SUCCESSFUL CANDI- DATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.				SUCCESSFUL CANDI- DATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.		
Candidates.	Absentees.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Candidates.	Absentees.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.								
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	18	65	3	21	27	12	40	90.8	14	16	60	3	15	23	7	45	78.0	10		
	Girls ...	15	53	...	17	16	8	41	77.4	6	15	56	4	7	20	11	38	73.1	10		
	Total ...	33	118	3	38	43	20	101	87.8	20	31	116	7	22	43	18	83	76.1	20		
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	11	48	...	13	24	8	45	93.8	...	18	80	7	3	35	16	54	74.0	...		
	Girls ...	13	72	1	20	25	9	58	81.7	...	13	53	1	12	22	12	46	88.5	...		
	Total ...	24	120	1	33	53	17	103	86.6	...	31	133	8	15	57	28	100	80.0	...		
BOTH CLASSES		34	238	4	71	96	37	204	87.2	20	37	249	15	37	100	46	183	78.2	30		

There was an increase both in the number of competing schools and in the number of candidates; but the percentage of passes was lower than in 1891, owing to the papers being rather more difficult. In this, as in the Middle Scholarship Examination, the character of the arithmetic paper has gradually

been changed, in order that the test might be one of intelligence rather than of familiarity with "rule-of-thumb" methods.

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178. The following are the results for the separate schools:—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR—		Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of schol- arships gained.
	Scholar- ships.	Certifi- cates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1. Armenian College ... ..	...	4	...	...	1	2	3	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	2	6	1	...	2	2	4	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	2	10	...	5	3	1	9	1
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Depart- ment).	...	4	...	...	2	1	3	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Depart- ment).	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
7. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	4	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
8. Doveton College	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Doveton Institution	3	5	...	3	5	...	8	...
10. East Indian Railway, Jamalpur	3	1	...	...	2	1	3	...
11. Government Boarding, Kur- seong.	8	2	1	...	...	2	2	...
12. Jewish Boys'	4	10	2	...	...	4	4	...
13. Jewish Girls'	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
14. La Martinière College for Girls	5	5	...	...	3	3	6	...
15. Loretto Day, Dhurumtollah	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	1
16. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	4	1	1	2	1	4	1
17. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling...	6	1	...	2	1	1	4	2
18. Loretto High, Intally ...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	...
19. Loretto House	4	4	...	1	5	1	7	1
20. Miss O'Brien's Day	6	1	2	3	2	...	5	2
21. Miss Stark's	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
22. Miss Wood's Day ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
23. Pratt Memorial	4	2	...	1	4	...	5	...
24. Protestant European, Outlack	1	9	...	1	7	2	10	1
25. St. John's Parochial ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
26. St. Joseph's Convent, Banki- pore.	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
27. St. Joseph's Convent, Chander- nagore.	...	4	...	1	3	...	4	...
28. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	4	...	...	6	...	6	...
29. St. Joseph's Pay, Bow Bazar	11	11	...	3	14	4	21	2
30. St. Michael's, Coorjee	2	11	3	2	5	1	8	1
31. St. Patrick's, Asansol	6	1	...	2	...	...	7	2
32. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	5	5	...	3	6	1	10	2
33. St. Paul's Mission	2	2	...	1	1	1	3	1
34. St. Thomas's, Howrah... ..	5	4	2	...	3	3	6	...
35. St. Xavier's College	4	10	1	2	3	3	8	2
36. Welland Memorial	5	2	1	2	4	...	6	1
37. Wesleyan Preparatory...	1	...	1	1	...
<i>Private students</i>	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
Total	116	133	15	87	100	46	183	20

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EUROPEANS.179. *Annual examinations of schools not on the special list.*—The following standard, at the examinations held during the last two years:—

STANDARD.	CLASS.	Number of schools examined.	Number of scholars entered on the examination-schedules.	PERCENTAGE OF—								PERCENTAGE								
				Non-Europeans.	Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendances.	Absentees.	Scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Elementary subjects.												
								Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.										
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.			
I	Primary schools ...	13	12	84	69	13.1	5.8	17.9	17.4	2.4	4.3	66.6	72.5	85.7	76.0	94.6	66.0	85.7	74.0	
	Secondary schools {	boys	8	8	113	87	9	1.1	16.0	11.5	...	...	84.1	87.4	74.7	93.4	96.8	94.7	93.6	83.5
		girls	19	19	228	220	3.0	3.2	10.0	10.8	2.1	2.3	75.9	77.7	85.5	87.7	94.8	81.3	91.9	94.2
		mixed	12	10	129	90	3.1	8.9	15.5	10.7	1.6	1.1	79.8	73.3	84.5	90.9	87.3	80.4	91.3	93.9
	Total ...	52	49	554	466	4.2	4.3	17.1	15.9	1.6	1.9	77.1	77.9	82.9	87.9	93.4	83.5	91.3	89.5	
II	Primary schools ...	13	14	61	63	1.6	14.3	13.1	0.5	...	1.5	86.3	74.7	94.2	88.6	96.2	91.5	76.0	68.1	
	Secondary schools {	boys	8	8	139	142	...	2.1	10.9	13.4	...	2.1	89.1	82.4	82.9	88.8	95.1	96.5	81.3	88.8
		girls	20	19	233	244	4.3	3.2	16.7	10.3	2.2	1.0	70.8	84.9	88.3	92.7	91.0	92.3	75.4	77.8
		mixed	12	10	115	104	4.4	3.8	21.7	21.2	1.7	1.0	72.2	73.1	92.7	96.1	96.3	90.1	80.1	92.1
	Total ...	53	49	547	553	2.9	4.3	15.9	12.9	1.3	1.9	79.9	80.9	88.3	92.4	94.1	94.0	79.6	82.1	
III	Primary schools ...	10	12	48	49	12.5	4.2	10.5	4.2	...	...	77.0	91.6	89.1	89.4	81.0	97.7	83.7	79.5	
	Secondary schools {	boys	8	8	157	164	3.2	6	4.5	9.2	6	3.0	91.7	87.2	78.5	88.1	81.9	94.4	81.9	83.9
		girls	20	19	224	228	3.1	4.4	8.9	10.5	2.3	4	83.7	84.7	89.0	93.8	86.8	88.6	62.3	70.8
		mixed	12	10	97	93	4.1	6.5	10.3	8.6	4.1	2.1	81.5	82.8	89.9	94.7	88.0	87.0	80.0	85.7
	Total ...	50	49	520	533	4.2	3.0	8.0	9.2	1.9	1.5	85.9	85.7	85.8	91.4	85.1	91.0	74.5	82.0	
IV	Primary schools ...	10	9	29	24	3.5	...	27.6	12.5	10.3	...	55.6	87.5	100.0	81.0	76.5	76.2	64.7	67.1	
	Secondary schools {	boys	8	8	115	148	3.5	3.4	7.0	8.1	3.5	1.3	86.0	87.2	87.8	92.2	98.0	86.0	84.8	89.1
		girls	10	10	220	220	4.5	3.5	9.2	7.0	3.1	1.3	83.2	88.2	92.8	97.5	83.0	80.1	49.7	57.9
		mixed	12	9	104	70	1.9	5.8	10.6	1.4	5.8	2.8	81.7	90.0	94.1	95.1	83.5	88.9	69.4	81.0
	Total ...	49	45	469	471	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	4.2	1.5	82.1	88.1	92.2	94.7	87.0	86.0	63.8	71.1	
V	Secondary schools {	boys	9	8	127	121	2.4	4.9	6.3	4.2	7	1.0	90.6	89.3	73.9	87.0	87.0	75.0	67.0	62.0
		girls	18	17	202	189	3.0	3.7	5.4	3.2	2.0	2.6	89.6	90.5	94.5	95.3	89.0	87.7	63.0	65.5
		mixed	10	10	62	78	1.6	2.6	1.6	7.7	1.6	5.1	95.2	84.6	94.9	97.0	93.2	93.9	62.7	74.2
		Total ...	37	35	391	388	2.6	3.9	5.2	4.4	1.5	2.8	90.7	88.9	87.9	95.0	89.0	84.9	64.2	69.4
	VI	Secondary schools {	boys	9	8	99	101	5.1	...	3.0	4.9	1.0	2.9	90.9	92.2	81.1	81.7	84.3	88.2	68.5	57.0
Secondary schools {	girls	17	18	147	153	3.4	3.3	9.5	5.9	1.4	6	85.7	90.2	90.0	97.1	91.3	80.1	58.7	71.7	
	mixed	12	8	56	41	3.6	...	12.5	7.3	3.6	2.4	80.3	90.3	91.1	100.0	84.4	81.1	62.2	70.3	
	Total ...	38	34	392	295	4.0	1.7	8.0	5.8	1.6	1.7	86.4	90.8	90.0	92.2	87.7	87.7	62.7	66.4	
VII	Secondary schools {	boys	7	6	64	59	1.5	3.4	6.3	1.7	6.3	1.7	85.9	93.2	68.5	94.5	83.6	90.4	87.3	90.9
		girls	16	14	92	95	2.2	3.1	4.4	10.5	3.2	1.1	90.2	85.3	95.2	96.7	91.6	97.5	79.5	74.1
		mixed	8	9	29	26	...	11.5	3.4	7.7	...	...	90.6	80.8	92.9	100.0	85.7	95.2	78.5	81.0
		Total ...	31	29	185	180	1.6	4.4	4.8	7.2	3.8	1.1	89.8	87.3	86.1	97.5	88.0	90.6	81.9	80.9
	Total for all standards.	Primary schools ...	13	14	222	204	8.6	7.3	10.2	11.3	2.2	2.0	73.0	79.4	90.7	84.0	90.1	83.3	79.6	71.6
Secondary schools {	boys	9	8	813	822	2.3	2.2	7.6	8.2	1.4	1.9	88.7	87.7	78.9	89.0	89.8	89.7	80.1	79.8	
	girls	20	19	1,346	1,338	3.4	3.5	11.3	9.4	2.3	1.5	83.0	85.6	91.1	94.3	89.5	88.2	67.9	74.3	
	mixed	12	10	592	502	3.0	5.4	12.7	11.3	2.9	2.4	81.4	80.9	90.9	95.5	88.8	90.4	70.3	81.0	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS ...		64	61	2,973	2,886	3.7	3.7	10.8	9.5	2.1	1.8	83.4	85.0	87.5	92.3	89.4	88.7	74.4	77.3	

STANDARD.	HINDI.				BENGALI.				LA	
	Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
V	22	14	68.2	50.0	...	9	...	66.7	17	40
VI	14	20	57.1	80.0	...	16	...	90.0	29	36
VII	12	14	50.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	25	29
Total	48	48	60.4	77.1	...	19	...	78.9	71	105

table shows the percentage of passes for each class of school and for each

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OF PASSES IN—												PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS WHO PASSED IN—								Percentage of instruction grant earned.	
Class subjects.												Three elementary subjects.	Two elementary subjects.	One elementary subject.	No elementary subject.						
English.		Needlework.	Geography.	History.		Mathematics.		Science.													
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
...	...	91'3	82'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72'2	84'0	19'6	22'0	7'2	16'0	...	8'0	86'4	68'4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72'6	78'0	23'2	17'1	1'0	2'7	3'2	1'3	88'0	88'6
...	...	94'4	96'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78'0	70'2	17'9	24'0	2'3	4'7	1'8	1'1	90'3	80'3
...	...	88'5	94'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'8	77'3	14'6	21'2	9'7	...	'0	1'5	82'2	91'0
...	...	92'7	94'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75'4	71'1	18'5	21'8	4'5	4'9	1'6	2'2	87'4	85'1
75'0	89'4	81'8	90'0	71'0	66'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	67'3	63'8	30'8	27'7	1'0	6'4	...	2'1	81'3	00'0
94'3	93'1	...	...	09'1	88'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	65'0	78'6	27'6	17'9	6'5	2'0	...	'0	78'0	84'0
91'1	88'9	87'6	97'3	83'2	77'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	65'0	69'1	25'7	25'6	5'0	4'4	2'8	'0	80'2	78'7
87'0	92'1	84'5	95'2	80'7	80'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	83'1	84'9	13'3	10'5	2'4	4'0	1'2	...	83'8	91'0
80'5	90'0	86'4	90'4	77'3	81'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	69'3	74'0	24'5	21'3	4'8	3'8	1'4	'0	80'7	81'4
72'9	89'1	81'0	87'5	70'3	91'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	45'9	65'9	45'9	31'8	5'4	2'3	2'8	...	79'7	81'7
93'1	93'7	...	...	82'0	80'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	61'1	69'0	22'0	20'6	13'2	3'5	2'8	...	72'9	83'0
80'6	92'2	90'8	83'6	81'2	82'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	55'2	71'5	32'8	19'7	10'4	6'8	1'6	'5	70'8	77'4
87'3	93'5	80'4	97'8	88'6	84'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	76'0	71'4	15'2	23'4	6'3	5'2	2'5	...	80'2	85'0
85'1	92'7	87'9	93'8	82'1	84'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	60'0	70'5	27'6	23'6	10'2	5'7	2'2	'2	73'8	80'0
70'6	96'1	90'9	86'7	82'4	82'3	...	...	...	...	...	...	47'1	52'3	41'2	18'9	11'7	18'0	...	9'9	66'1	60'2
80'8	78'3	...	...	87'9	83'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73'7	75'1	22'2	19'4	4'1	3'1	...	2'4	82'0	78'0
69'3	96'8	91'0	91'1	83'5	73'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41'5	54'0	44'3	34'2	13'1	10'9	1'1	'0	60	01'0
74'1	73'0	95'2	85'0	81'2	74'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	64'7	60'8	22'4	23'8	8'2	6'4	4'7	...	70'2	75'4
73'4	71'3	91'4	89'9	84'1	77'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	55'2	62'9	33'6	27'2	9'0	8'2	1'6	1'7	67'9	68'4
67'0	83'3	...	...	83'5	92'6	75'7	74'7	87'8	75'0	51'9	10'7	44'3	40'1	42'0	32'5	9'0	13'8	3'5	4'6	63'7	57'7
74'6	74'9	89'0	94'1	67'4	81'0	50'8	78'0	85'0	40'5	...	9'1	54'1	53'8	38'7	41'5	6'1	4'7	1'1	...	62'8	62'7
09'5	87'9	53'1	90'0	76'3	84'8	62'7	79'3	83'0	71'4	...	...	57'6	79'0	37'3	13'6	3'4	6'2	1'7	1'2	60'0	75'7
71'3	80'0	83'0	93'3	74'1	85'8	00'8	77'2	79'1	67'1	51'9	15'7	51'5	57'1	39'7	33'3	6'8	7'8	2'0	1'8	61'1	63'4
66'6	72'0	...	...	77'5	82'7	78'9	85'1	55'1	68'7	31'3	0'0	57'8	47'4	24'4	36'6	10'0	12'8	7'8	3'2	64'7	54'7
68'3	73'1	81'6	94'2	82'5	86'7	70'6	79'8	22'2	5'8	...	0'0	54'0	65'2	38'0	28'0	6'3	5'2	'6	'0	63'7	68'7
73'3	78'4	73'9	90'0	77'8	78'4	86'7	73'0	13'0	22'2	...	...	46'7	62'1	35'6	27'1	13'3	10'8	4'4	...	62'7	63'5
68'8	73'5	80'4	93'7	80'0	84'2	76'2	80'7	41'7	52'5	31'3	0'0	54'0	58'6	33'4	31'3	8'8	8'6	3'8	1'5	63'8	62'9
94'1	89'1	...	...	94'1	96'3	70'6	89'1	70'6	81'8	50'0	0'0	61'9	81'8	18'2	18'2	16'4	...	3'5	...	66'3	74'9
74'6	76'5	94'0	97'5	90'4	90'1	90'4	83'9	39'2	0'0	19'0	0'0	71'1	72'9	24'1	25'0	4'8	...	...	1'2	78'0	78'6
75'0	95'2	84'2	100'0	89'2	70'2	85'7	81'0	33'3	60'0	...	...	71'4	80'9	21'4	14'3	...	4'8	7'2	...	73'2	68'0
80'9	83'4	92'1	97'9	91'4	90'4	83'3	85'4	60'3	62'3	80'3	0'0	68'1	77'1	21'7	21'7	7'8	'6	2'4	'6	73'1	76'0
73'6	84'8	88'6	86'4	72'6	78'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	62'3	59'9	31'5	25'9	5'6	9'9	'6	4'3	80'3	71'7
82'8	85'3	...	...	81'2	87'8	75'7	81'6	72'9	74'4	45'5	9'2	62'1	68'1	26'6	21'4	8'5	5'7	2'8	1'8	71'9	72'0
77'1	79'4	59'6	94'6	80'4	80'7	65'0	80'1	56'2	22'5	10'0	3'1	59'1	64'6	32'2	28'0	7'3	6'0	1'4	'8	70'7	72'1
70'4	86'7	81'6	92'8	82'1	82'6	75'8	77'6	25'4	52'0	...	...	69'7	75'8	21'0	19'0	6'6	4'7	2'7	'5	72'1	70'8
79'0	82'7	87'8	93'8	80'5	83'1	70'7	80'2	62'4	61'4	38'2	8'0	62'2	67'2	28'4	25'6	7'4	5'0	2'0	1'3	71'8	73'3

TIN.		FRENCH.				BOTANY.				DRAWING.			
Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
53'0	57'5	20	34	80'0	44'1	...	10	...	0'0	58	29	79'2	83'1
49'7	52'8	28	31	67'9	74'2	...	4	...	0'0	32	26	53'1	63'9
46'0	51'0	21	20	38'1	50'0	...	4	...	0'0	17	28	70'6	75'0
49'3	48'6	69	85	62'3	63'5	...	18	...	0'0	102	93	69'6	76'3

EDUCATION OF
EUROPEANS.

St. James's High School was not examined during the last official year owing to a change in the date of the examination. This accounts for the diminution in the number of scholars examined last year.

There was a slight falling off in the percentage of passes in writing and mathematics, and an increase in all the other elementary and class subjects (except science), especially in reading, needlework, and history. The numbers presented in science and in the special subjects are too small for a comparison of the results to be of any value.

The percentage of possible instruction grant actually earned by all the schools increased from 71·8 to 73·3.

180. The percentage of instruction grant earned in the middle and primary departments of all the schools examined for individual results is given below:—

Middle Departments.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Calcutta Boys'	31	82·9	26	64·8
Calcutta Girls'	60	52·6	55	56·3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	14	44·6	18	79·6
East Indian Railway, Asansol	5	78·5	...	...
Ditto, Jamalpur,	3	66·7	3	95·2
Ditto, ditto (Night)	12	45·1	29	39·1
Girls' High, Darjeeling	37	68·9	33	51·0
Government Boarding, Kurseong	20	62·8	18	69·9
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally	27	87·3	24	84·6
Loretto Convent, Asansol	13	70·3	16	64·2
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	25	67·4	21	66·7
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	8	60·4	9	70·4
Ditto, Dhurumtollah (Pay ditto) ...	33	66·2	31	78·3
Loretto House	26	86·7	31	75·5
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	45	63·6	49	66·6
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	10	66·7	School closed.	
Miss O'Brien's Day	16	61·7	22	84·8
Misses Stark's	3	57·7	1	71·4
Pratt Memorial	30	82·4	26	84·2
Protestant European, Cuttack	16	53·2	18	64·6
St. Agnes's, Howrah	8	76·9	8	79·1
St. Anthony's Girls'	5	60·0	7	83·7
St. Gregory's, Dacca	17	19·4	13	32·7
St. Helen's, Kurseong	2	100·0	2	80·0
St. James's High	21	53·4	Not examined this year.	
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding)	23	32·9	33	73·4
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage)	13	38·5	10	55·7
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	60	66·3	69	61·4
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	35	57·6	38	27·3
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	6	12·8	No middle scholars.	
St. Michael's, Coorjee	55	67·0	54	76·9
St. Patrick's, Asansol	9	87·5	26	70·8
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	13	86·5	13	81·8
St. Placid's, Chittagong	8	35·4	11	57·1
St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	4	54·2	4	33·3
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	10	86·0	13	57·4
St. Thomas's, Howrah	27	74·6	18	36·7
Welland Memorial	12	88·3	24	93·4
Wesleyan Preparatory	2	46·2	4	59·4

Primary Department.

Calcutta Boys'	52	80·4	51	77·2
Calcutta Girls'	51	83·8	52	58·3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	17	50·0	25	68·2
East Indian Railway, Asansol	20	52·7	5	75·0
Ditto, Buxar	11	78·3	9	92·5
Ditto, Jamalpur	27	59·3	25	93·0
Ditto, Khagole	13	82·5	10	90·4
Ditto, Madhapur	3	84·7	4	81·9
Ditto, Nawadih	9	85·4	10	90·6
European Day, Dinapore	10	83·0	6	72·7
Ditto, Saidpur	12	94·6	20	74·2
Girls' High, Darjeeling	24	79·7	35	94·4
Government Boarding, Kurseong	59	94·6	65	95·4
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally	22	82·1	27	93·7
Loretto Convent, Asansol	33	85·4	31	64·2

NAME OF SCHOOL.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	33	82.6	41	85.8
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	69	68.2	70	77.5
Ditto, Dhurumtollah (Pay ditto)	41	80.4	38	85.8
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	22	70.5	35	74.7
Loretto House ...	58	88.6	61	86.2
Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	108	70.8	111	57.3
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh ...	16	83.5	School closed.	
Miss O'Brien's Day ...	47	80.3	44	91.8
Misses Stark's ...	15	91.7	20	78.6
Old Church Free Day ...	...	...	15	39.5
Pratt Memorial ...	39	82.4	33	92.9
Protestant European, Cuttack ...	19	72.7	20	85.9
St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	29	79.7	22	63.9
St. Anne's Orphanage, Intally ...	22	71.6	12	58.3
St. Anthony's Girls' ...	19	62.6	29	78.0
St. Chrysostom's ...	7	61.3	3	33.3
St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	13	80.3	12	59.3
St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	18	58.2	13	73.8
St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	8	95.7	25	89.4
St. James's High ...	21	90.3	Not examined this year.	
St. John's Girls' ...	16	68.4	13	54.1
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding) ...	69	65.0	44	62.5
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	19	73.0	25	79.5
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	89	82.1	86	84.7
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	92	66.5	92	80.0
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	23	21.0	19	54.8
St. Mary's ...	10	95.0	10	95.8
St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	86	87.0	106	88.3
St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	21	100.0	34	91.6
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta ...	39	87.1	36	90.4
St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	16	51.3	14	73.4
St. Scholastica's Convent, Chittagong ...	23	54.2	20	69.1
St. Stephen's, Hastings ...	15	73.8	9	95.6
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	23	84.7	31	70.5
St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	95	82.6	28	77.9
Welland Memorial ...	75	84.5	63	89.8
Wesleyan Preparatory ...	10	78.0	11	83.0

181. *Special list schools.*—There was no addition to the list during the year. Three large schools were proposed for admission; but in view of the probable extension of the fixed grant system to all the schools, the managers agreed to allow the applications to remain in abeyance. The five schools on the list were the Catholic Male Orphanage, St. John's Parochial School, the boys' and girls' schools together known as the Free School, and St. Paul's School at Darjeeling. The scholars on the rolls of these schools increased from 847 to 876.

All five schools were examined during the year on the collective system (*i.e.*, the classes as a whole were tested instead of each individual scholar), and were all found to be doing very good work.

Singing—Singing by note is taught on the tonic sol-fa system in twenty-one schools, the results being excellent in six or seven, and very good in nearly all the remainder. Singing by ear is taught in fourteen other schools.

Drill.—This is regularly practised in thirteen aided and in two unaided schools. Ten of the former class obtained a grant for it.

182. *Pupil-Teachers.*—The next table shows the number of pupil-teachers on the 31st of March 1892 and 1893:—

SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS ON THE 31st MARCH 1892—				NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS ON THE 31st MARCH 1893—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	4
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	2	1	2	5	3	2	1	6
Catholic Male Orphanage ...	4	4	3	1	...	4
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ...	4	4	...	1	...	3
St. Paul's Mission ...	1	1	1	1	...	2
Total ...	12	1	2	15	10	8	1	19

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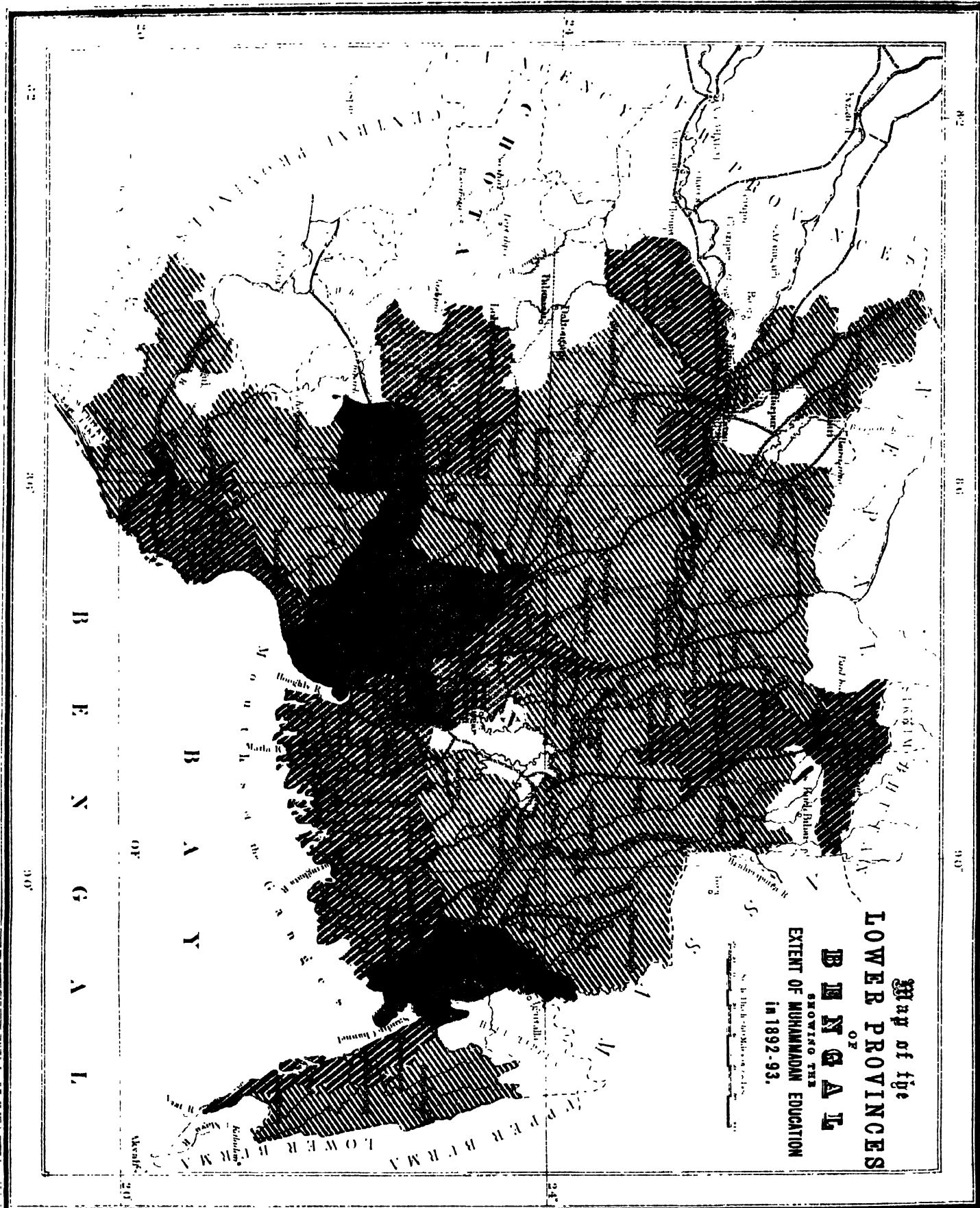
Of the twelve pupil-teachers of the 1st year in 1892, two resigned before the examination, one failed to pass the examination, and one who passed has since resigned. All the 2nd and 3rd-year pupil-teachers passed.

183. *Assistant Teachers*.—Nine persons received recognition during the year, bringing up the total to 135.

184. *Certified Teachers*.—The next table gives the number and class of certificates in existence, together with the changes made during the year:—





CLASS OF CERTIFICATE.				Number of certificates in existence on the 1st of April 1892.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes result- ing from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1893.
First grade	{ Permanent	...	...	13	...	...	13
	{ Provisional	...	...	3	1	...	4
Second grade	{ Permanent	...	...	23	...	...	23
	{ Provisional	...	...	13	1	...	19
Third grade	{ Permanent	...	...	43	1	+5	49
	{ Provisional	...	...	88	5	-5	88

185. *Bruce Institution*.—The capital of the Institution stood, as in the previous year, at Rs. 6,71,000, yielding an annual net interest of Rs. 26,792. At the close of the year there were 125 Eurasian girls on the foundation, of whom 60 were Roman Catholics, 49 Church of England, and 16 non-Conformists. They were distributed as follows:—Loretto Convent, Intally, 61, Calcutta Free School 24, Calcutta Girls' School 16, Pratt Memorial School 11, Doveton Institution for Young Ladies 6, St. Paul's Mission School 4, and European Protestant Orphanage for Girls, Cuttack, 3. The average monthly cost for the education and maintenance of each of the girls came to Rs. 16-3-0 against Rs. 15-11-9 in the preceding year. Since the close of the year a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been added to the capital, and the Governors are taking steps to admit a larger number of girls on the foundation so as to extend the usefulness of the institution.



REFERENCES.

Percentages of Muhammadan Boys of School going age at School —

- Class 1. 20 to 40 per cent. 
- " 2. 10 to 20 " 
- " 3. 5 to 10 " 
- " 4. below 5 " 

IX.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

186. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions for the last two years:—

MUHAMMADAN
EDUCATION.

	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
<i>Public Institutions—</i>						
Arts colleges ...	5,225	5,443	299	286	5·7	5·2
High English schools ...	79,009	79,781	8,408	8,687	10·6	10·8
Middle " " ...	60,886	62,218	9,095	9,259	14·9	14·8
" " vernacular schools ...	62,789	61,548	9,968	10,720	15·8	16·6
Upper primary schools ...	145,725	147,559	28,550	31,644	19·5	21·4
Lower " " ...	1,030,237	1,031,117	295,622	295,435	28·6	28·6
Professional colleges ...	1,062	1,047	87	27	3·4	2·5
Technical schools ...	2,864	3,112	447	507	15·6	16·2
Training " " ...	1,943	2,382	194	242	9·9	10·1
Madrasahs " " ...	2,631	2,860	2,597	2,830	98·7	98·9
Total ...	1,392,371	1,400,067	355,207	359,637	25·5	25·6
<i>Private Institutions—</i>						
Advanced ...	34,862	32,727	13,865	12,072	39·7	36·8
Elementary ...	31,571	34,324	8,331	11,084	26·3	32·2
Teaching the Koran only ...	70,360	63,659	70,316	63,650	99·9	99·9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ...	2,801	4,279	1,098	1,042	39·2	24·3
Total ...	139,594	134,989	93,640	87,848	67·8	65·7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,531,965	1,535,056	448,847	447,485	29·2	29·1

The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 448,847 to 447,485, or by 1,362, and the percentage from 29·2 to 29·1. In public institutions the Muhammadan pupils increased by 4,430. This increase was shared by all classes of public institutions except the colleges and the lower primary schools, in which, however, the numbers are but slightly altered; a large increase, viz., by 3,094 Muhammadan pupils, has taken place in the upper primary schools: I regard this as a promising sign. The private institutions sustained a loss of 5,792 Muhammadan pupils. In advanced private schools there is shown a loss of 1,793 Muhammadan pupils. In the elementary schools there is a gain of 2,753 Muhammadans. My opinion is that many schools classified as *advanced* in 1891-92 have come to be classified as *elementary* in 1892-93. I cannot regard it in any way as probable that schools teaching Arabic and Persian, which are maintained by the well-to-do Muhammadans, could have been affected by disturbing causes to the extent which the figures would imply. "Other schools" show a loss of 56 Muhammadan pupils. The causes of the decline in the number of Koran schools, especially in the Dacca Division, have been discussed elsewhere. On this subject the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions rightly states that the decrease and increase of Muhammadan pupils by thousands in the Dacca district in *alternate years* should not be passed over without notice. He believes that "it is not improbable that they may be as much owing to natural causes, such as scarcity, inundation, epidemic diseases, &c., as to the shortcomings in the work of the officers who have to furnish the return of these schools that generally increase and decrease." There is considerable probability in what he says, as the Koran schools, which are attended almost entirely by the children of the poor, would undoubtedly be much affected by the causes to which he alludes—both the "natural causes" and the shortcomings of the subordinate inspecting officers. The latter are mostly Hindus, who have little in common with their Muhammadan brethren of the poorer classes.

187. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin Fund is generally reckoned to be Rs. 63,100. The following table shows the estimated

expenditure from this fund, together with the actual expenditure (figures supplied by the Accountant-General) under each head, for the year under report:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	Estimated expenditure.			Actual expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Maintenance of madrasahs	36,376	0	0*	33,852	14	1
Salaries of Maulvis in high schools	4,350	0	0	5,331	15	1
Scholarships ...	10,000	0	0	8,439	11	6
Short-fee payments ...	15,768	0	0	19,503	1	4
Miscellaneous ...	80	0	0	.....	
Total ...	66,654	0	0	67,430	10	0

* Includes Rs. 800 to Sylhet Madrasah, Rs. 20 to Sitapur Madrasah, Rs. 480 to Joreghat Madrasah, Rs. 720 to Tippera and Rangpur Madrasahs, and Rs. 192 to the Muhammadan Hostel at Midnapore.

The opening balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 32,739-8-2, and the closing balance to Rs. 30,334-7-7. This implies that the income in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 65,025-9 5.

188. The following statement shows the success gained by Muhammadan students at the various University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

Name of examination.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADANS			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
M.A.	2	2	46	54	4.3	3.7		
B.A.	14	23	275	301	5.1	7.6	5.7	5.2
First Arts	47	55	1,035	830	4.5	4.2		
Entrance	85	172	1,712	2,915	5	5.9	10.6	10.8
Middle Scholarship Examination from middle English schools.	126	198	1,498	2,015	8.4	9.8	14.9	14.8
Middle Scholarship Examination from middle vernacular schools.	161	198	1,782	2,113	9.03	9.3	15.8	16.6
Upper primary	407*	412	2,491*	2,895	16.3	14.2	19.5	21.4
Lower „	2,678†	2,807	18,630†	17,069	14.3	16.4	28.6	28.6
Total	3,520	3,817	27,469	28,192	12.8	13.6	...	...

* Exclusive of those passing from other than upper primary schools, but inclusive of private students.

† " " lower " " "

The number of passes gained by Muhammadan candidates was greater in 1892-93 than in the preceding year at all the examinations except the First Examination in Arts and the M. A. Examination. At the latter the number of passes was the same in the two years. The percentages also of Muhammadans among successful candidates advanced except in the case of the M. A., First Arts and Upper Primary Examinations. The results show an improvement, but are disappointing when we consider the proportion which the Muhammadan element bears to the total population.

189. The following table shows the general results of the central examination of madrasas for the last two years:—

1892.						1893.					
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Calcutta ...	103	45	26	28	99	139	36	12	14	62	
Dacca ...	61	8	11	21	40	75	13	16	15	44	
Chittagong ...	56	22	9	21	52	64	19	14	11	44	
Hooghly ...	21	5	4	5	14	17	3	7	3	13	
Tippera ...	14	2	5	7	14	13	2	3	...	5	
Chittagong (Islamia)	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sasaram ...	4	1	2	1	4	5	...	1	...	1	
Total ...	270	83	57	84	224	313	73	53	43	169	

The total number of candidates increased by 43, but the total number of passes diminished by 55. The Calcutta Madrasah sent up 36 more candidates than in the previous year, but there were 37 fewer passes, and the quality of the

results was much inferior. The Chittagong Madrasah also shews inferior results. The success of the Hooghly Madrasah was much as it had been. It is only in the case of the Dacca Madrasah that improvement is seen in both quantity and quality. The Tippera, Chittagong Islamia and Sasaram Madrasahs are private institutions. The institutions at Dacca, Chittagong, and Hooghly are maintained from the Mohsin Fund, but their teachers are regarded as Government servants.

190. The following table gives the results of the examinations held during the year under report in fuller detail:—

CLASS.	MADRASAHs.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class	Calcutta	5	3	6	14
	Dacca	2	6	4	12
	Chittagong	4	2	5	11
	Hooghly	1	1	...	2
	Tippera	1	2	...	3
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
Third-year class	Calcutta	7	1	3	11
	Dacca	3	2	2	7
	Chittagong	4	4	...	8
	Hooghly	1	1	2	4
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	1	...	1
Second-year class	Calcutta	12	3	3	18
	Dacca	2	2	4	8
	Chittagong	5	4	4	13
	Hooghly	1	2	1	4
	Tippera	1	1	...	2
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
First-year class	Calcutta	12	5	2	19
	Dacca	6	6	5	17
	Chittagong	6	4	2	12
	Hooghly	...	3	...	3
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
Total		73	53	43	169
Total for 1891-92		83	57	84	224

All these madrasahs were examined with the same set of question papers.

191. GOVERNMENT MADRASAHs.—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrasahs under Government management during the last two years. The Calcutta Madrasah, the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah, and the Cox's Bazar Madrasah are maintained from provincial revenues and the rest from the Mohsin Fund:—

MADRASAHs.	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department)	425	500	11,839	11,419	14,010	14,035
Dacca	422	416	...	...	15,391	14,325
Chittagong	543	558	...	...	11,578	11,638
Hooghly	68	48	...	...	2,123	2,389
Rajshahi	61	74	...	...	3,527	3,492
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong	60	60	429	465	540	707
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah	69	66	15,219	13,347	15,219	13,347
Total	1,628	1,722	27,457	25,231	62,388	59,933

Calcutta Madrasah.—In the Arabic Department 35 students joined the voluntary English classes, against 37 in the preceding year. The cause of physical training is being steadily fostered. The members of the Athletic Club numbered 214 against 150. The number of pupils on the rolls of the night school, opened in November 1888, was 31. The attendance in it is entirely voluntary. It has not met from the parents or guardians of the boys with as much appreciation as was anticipated.

The number of resident students was 78 against 84. There has been no separate boarding-house for the wealthier students since August 1892. Only nine boarders belonging to the Mysore and Oudh families were residing on the Madrasah premises on the 31st March last.

Dacca Madrasah.—Of the 416 pupils, 217 belonged to the Arabic Department and 199 to the Anglo-Persian Department. The Sporting Club, chiefly supported by the Hon'ble Nawab Ahsanulla, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., was doing well. Some of the boys continued to resort to the Dacca College gymnasium. The inmates of the boarding-house numbered 36 against 34.

Chittagong Madrasah.—Of the total number of pupils in the Arabic Department, 159 (against 194) attended the English classes, and in the Anglo-Persian Department the roll number was 86 (against 72). It thus appears that the number of pupils learning English has fallen off from 266 to 245. A local attempt to raise the status of the latter department to that of a high English school has been discouraged by Government. The highest class of the English Department should conform to the 3rd class of a high English school, as suggested by the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education. There were 27 boarders against 28. The numerical strength of the Mir Ahya Branch Madrasa was 122 against 116.

The *Hooghly Madrasah* is attached to the Hooghly College, and the *Rajshahi Madrasah* to the Rajshahi College. The latter does not teach the full Madrasah course. The number of boarders in its hostel was 39 against 30. The *Cox's Bazar Madrasah*, in the Chittagong district, teaches English and Bengali in addition to Arabic and Persian. It is somewhat of the nature of a middle English school.

Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah.—This is not a madrasah in the ordinary sense of the word. It partakes of the nature of a high English school. All the students are members of the Nawab's family, and are Shiah by persuasion. Drawing has lately been introduced into the curriculum of the school, and already considerable aptitude for the accomplishment has been exhibited. The number of boarders was 19 against 14. The gymnastic classes were well attended. The expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,347, against Rs. 15,219 in the previous year.

192. In addition to the madrasahs named above, the following institutions deserve mention as intended solely or principally for Muhammadans. In the Burdwan Division the *Midnapore Madrasah*. This is more an Anglo-Persian school than a madrasah. There are also madrasahs at *Bohar*, *Kusumgram*, and *Sitapur*. In the Dacca Division there are madrasahs at *Maduripur* in Faridpur and *Jamulpur* in Mymensingh. The Chittagong Division reckons among its educational institutions the *Madrasah-i-Islamia* and the *Sultanpur Victoria Madrasah*, both in Chittagong; and the *Hussainiah Madrasah* in Tippera. The last-named, as shown above, competed successfully in the full course prescribed for the Government madrasahs. In the Patna Division there are the *Madrasah-i-Ahmadia* in Patna, the *Madrasah-i-Islamia* in Dinapore, the *Madrasah-i-Hanifa* and the *Madrasah-i-Ahmadia* (the former kept up by Hanifites and the latter by Wahabis) in Arrah. In the Bhagalpur Division there is the *Dilalpur Madrasah* in the Sonthal Parganas. Lastly, I may mention an institution entitled the *Purulia Madrasah* in the Chota Nagpur Division.

193. For the particular encouragement of Muhammadan education we find some special arrangements in some districts. In Burdwan the District Board sanctioned the opening of 9 maktabas with Rs. 3 stipends for each. The Board in Birbhum reserved two of their lower primary scholarships for Muhammadans. The Midnapore Board gives stipends to 53 maktabas, of which 23 teach the full lower primary course with Urdu or Persian as a second language. I do not learn that anything of a special character in this direction has been done by the Boards in the Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the Dacca Division the same appears to be the case so far as the districts of Dacca and Faridpur are concerned, but the Backergunge Board is taking steps to appoint some Urdu teachers in middle schools, as well as making other arrangements for the advance of Muhammadan education, such as granting free-studentships to all who pass the scholarship examinations and fail to get scholarships. This is a cheap way of giving encouragement which might well be followed in other districts. The Mymensingh Board has given grants to 13 maktabas varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a month. In the Chittagong Division all the Boards have done something. The Chittagong District Board has offered half the cost of Maulavis on Rs. 10 a month in three middle English schools, and already two schools have availed themselves of the

concession. Two Muhammadan free-studentships have been allotted to each model school in the district; and lastly, when two inspecting Panditships fell vacant, one was given to a Muhammadan. This example might also be followed in other districts. The Noakhali Board has set aside Rs. 500 for aiding madrasahs and maktabas, and has also reserved two free-studentships for poor Muhammadan boys in model schools. It has further arranged to give special grants for Maulavis in middle schools on the same terms as has been done in Chittagong. The Tippera Board has also made concessions of a similar character. In Orissa the Puri Board maintains two, and the Balasore Board seven, primary schools for the special benefit of Muhammadan students.

194. One of the most depressing influences which have had the effect of discouraging the advance of education among the Muhammadan community arises from the fact that so little has hitherto been done towards giving employment to Musalman gentlemen in the Department of Public Instruction. This is a matter which I have recently brought to the notice of Government in a separate report, so I need not do more than allude to it here. Another matter upon which I wish to make a passing remark is the constitution of the District Boards, upon which in the majority of cases Muhammadans are not represented in such proportions as their numbers would seem to demand. This is a difficulty for which seemingly a remedy might easily be found. The Muhammadan Assistant Inspector for Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, pointing to the fact that some of the Boards in Bihar "have no Muhammadan members at all, and some perhaps only one or two," goes on to say:—"The result has been just what could be anticipated with such imperfect and one-sided representation, so that even in some cases the presence of a European Magistrate Chairman with all his powers and endeavours cannot do anything to help the cause of Muhammadans and check the growing tendency to retard it."

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BACKWARD RACES.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

195. Besides 2,449,800 souls classified according to religion under the term "animistic" in the last Census Report of the Province (exclusive of Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Chota Nagpur Tributary States), numbers of aboriginal races are represented under the following three religious denominations, namely, Hinduism, Christianity, and Buddhism. There is in the Divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including the Sonthals of Mourbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and the adjoining tracts, the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and the Hos or Larka Kols of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur and the Paharias of the Sonthal Parganas. The Eastern aborigines include the Indo-Tibetan, the Indo-Chinese, and the Indo-Burmese, who occupy the eastern and south-eastern frontier of Bengal, including the Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Naga, Tipra, Chakma, Lushai, and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races there are various aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhunyas, and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and Tamarias and Bhunyjas in Singhbhum.

196. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races in each Division :—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.								CREED OF PUPILS OF ABORIGINAL AND OTHER BACKWARD RACES.			
									1892-93.		1891-92.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Presidency ... ..	...	1	4	13	63	4	1	86	14	72	4	78
Calcutta	4	...	...	26	52	96	3	175	124	51	81	135
Burdwan	3	2	10	82	3,154	9	102	3,420	211	3,215	141	2,985
Rajshahi	53	...	1	41	547	8	11	661	243	418	172	201
Dacca	2	31	...	49	315	98	...	565	62	443	68	510
Chittagong	50	...	...	98	662	57	62	878	1	877	...	806
Patna	2	...	...	...	158	...	93	253	2	251	2	253
Bhagalpur	15	15	27	409	8,142	454	160	6,231	1,000	5,235	624	4,611
Chota Nagpur	139	191	247	1,370	14,246	947	139	17,579	3,207	14,372	2,854	14,526
Orissa	12	16	2	6	223	41	...	298	63	235	59	208
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	19	28	114	1,239	7	211	1,620	30	1,590	...	1,621
Total	291	583	319	2,202	25,745	1,721	851	31,712	4,903	26,749	3,999	25,658
									31,712		29,657	
Total for 1891-92	243	625	286	2,019	24,344	1,428	732	29,637	3,900	25,658	3,900	25,658
									29,657		29,657	

There was an increase of 2,055 aboriginal pupils, the Christians having advanced by 964 and the non-Christians by 1,091. All classes of schools, except middle English schools, have returned a larger number of aboriginal pupils than in the preceding year, the largest increase, viz., by 1,401 pupils, having taken place, as might be expected, in the lower primary schools. The advance took place to the greatest extent in the Bhagalpur Division among the Sonthals, and smaller increases in the rest of the province, with the exception of the Divisions of Dacca, Patna, Chota Nagpur, and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The decrease was largest, 105, in Chota Nagpur, but in this division an accession of pupils is observable in all classes of schools except lower primaries.

197. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division remarks as follows :—

"My relations to the department in the Chittagong Hill Tracts I feel to be unsatisfactory in an extreme degree, and I see no remedy, unless the Commissioner of Chittagong is given the functions of the Director there, just as he has been given those of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, not to speak of the Inspector-General of Registration, the Board of Revenue, and the High Court. He could continue to supply the statistics as hitherto. In the Assistant Inspector's report almost every important reference to the Chittagong Hill Tracts is erroneous, paragraph 99 containing the greatest number of errors in the smallest

space. The Deputy Inspector is a good man, but he is an absolute foreigner, and therefore goes on inciting the establishment of Bengali schools in a region in which there are only some two to three per cent. of Bengalis. The Sub-Inspector is also a foreigner, though not so remote. Perhaps the strongest instance of the anomaly is the most recent one. We only tolerate the expensive character of the Rangamati High School, because we wish to turn into the interior youths and men who, by having learned zamindari accounts and mensuration, will be able to understand the new administration, and be able to serve as mauza or taluk patwaris in the newly-formed divisions of these classes. Two days ago I received from the Director for advice a proposal from this Deputy Inspector to do away with these subjects in the Rangamati High School, because they were not wanted in the Hill Tracts."

Again:—

"Dhangars are not Santals or *vice versa*, nor are the coolies in question Santals. This is a small point; the large point is that non-aboriginals like the Barua Maghs, and highly civilized people like the Arakani Maghs are classed with aboriginal races, who are called aboriginal in the sense of backward and sylvan aboriginals like Santals and Oraons (Dhangar). The Arakani or Burmese, besides being civilized, are rather recent immigrants. The Barua Maghs only differ from Bengalis of the respectable Sudra castes in being Buddhists. There is no apparent Mongolian tincture in them. The classification is injurious to them. We have them in high positions, in the District Board, as sub-registrars, as head-clerks, in the police, in which it would be impossible to put the aborigines meant, and these Barua Maghs aspire to education. It is a mistake to treat them separately in any way."

I am personally in favour of adopting the Commissioner's suggestion to delegate to him the functions of the Director in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Further, from what he has said above, it appears that the Barua Maghs should no longer be included in our returns among the aboriginal tribes.

198. In the Bhagalpur Division the increase in the number of boys of aboriginal descent by 1,123 was shared by all classes of schools except high English and middle vernacular schools. In the Sonthal Parganas three Kol pupils have been newly returned. The decrease in the number of Dhangar pupils was due to the abolition of a lower primary school at Kasba in the Godda subdivision. Of the Sonthal education grant of Rs. 7,500, Rs. 6,419 only was spent.

199. In the Chota Nagpur Division there was a falling off of 105 aboriginal pupils. The increase under all other classes of schools was more than counterbalanced by the loss of 467 pupils in the lower primary schools. Christian pupils increased by 349, but there was a decrease of 454 non-Christian pupils of aboriginal descent. The decrease of pupils took place only in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; the other 3 districts show each an increase.

200. The subjoined statement contains some particulars about the schools under the several missions working in Chota Nagpur:—

DESIGNATION OF MISSION.	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						EXPENDITURE.							
			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.				
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal fund.	Total.	
Berlin Evangelical ...	48	40	1,189	270	1,459	1,125	315	1,440	Rs. 3,501	Rs. 11,897	Rs. 15,398	Rs. 3,199	Rs. 17,044	...	Rs. 21,143	
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	47	38	1,361	222	1,583	984	291	1,275	2,615	6,816	9,431	2,729	7,240	36	10,005	
Free Church (Scotch)...	47	48	867	81	948	735	134	873	5,074	4,798	7,870	5,110	4,383	...	7,493	
St. Xavier's ...	4	3	142	53	195	257	51	308	245	1,040	1,284	234	3,198	...	3,402	
Dublin University Mission.	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	10	10	...	20
Total ...	146	136	3,550	635	4,184	3,125	795	3,920	9,435	24,558	33,993	9,282	32,745	30	42,003	

On the whole there was a loss of 10 schools and 274 pupils, which occurred in the Berlin Evangelical, the S. P. G. Anglican and the St. Xavier's Missions. In the majority of the mission schools the pupils are allowed free tuition.

201. There were 21 elementary schools for the children of the labourers employed in the collieries in the subdivision of Giridih, attended by 1,072 pupils, against 14 schools and 800 pupils in the year before. Of the 21 schools of the year, 17 were for boys, 2 for girls, and 2 night schools for labouring adults. Of the pupils, 894 were male and 178 female. Classified according to their creed and caste, 621 were low-caste Hindus, 369 Muhammadans, and 82 aborigines. The boys of these elementary schools were regularly exercised in

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gymnastics and other athletic sports by an employé under the East Indian Railway Company.

The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,866, of which Rs. 1,120 were paid from the primary grant and Rs. 746 from local collections.

Of these elementary schools 19 were honoured by a visit from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in November last, who was pleased to remark as follows :—

“ I was pleased by my visit to the railway market, where several hundred children, who attended the different colliery schools, had been collected. The number of the pupils has increased in a most satisfactory way, and now stands at 934. The intelligent looks of the children attracted the attention of every one, and Lady Elliott was much pleased with the girls' sewing. Some of the boys in the upper primary schools read and write Hindi very nicely. I was particularly pleased with the night schools, as the attendance of the young men at school, after their day's work, shows a genuine desire to improve themselves. I heartily congratulate Dr. Saise on the excellent work he and his Committee have done in fostering these schools.”

202. The following table compares the results of the Entrance and the departmental examinations so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned :—

DIVISION.	1892.						1893.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Presidency
Calcutta
Burdwan	1	...	7	11	19	...	...	...	8	14	22
Rajshahi
Dacca	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Chittagong	2	2
Patna	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhagalpur	1	5	17	111	134	...	1	2	15	205	223
Chota Nagpur...	2	21	5	27	181	236	2	11	4	27	221	263
Orissa
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	8	8	...	...	...	2	15	17
Total ...	2	23	10	51	313	399	2	12	6	52	462	532

The total number of passes of all descriptions increased by 133, but the passes in the higher examinations show a falling off. Of the two successful aboriginal candidates at the Entrance examination, one passed from the Ranchi and another from the Chaibassa Zilla School in the Chota Nagpur Division. Both are Christians. No aboriginal pupil passed the middle English scholarship examination from the Burdwan Division; one passed in the preceding year. At the middle vernacular scholarship examination 2 pupils passed from the Bhagalpur Division, against 5 in the year before. In Chota Nagpur the middle examination results were much below those of 1891-92, but at the lower primary examination there was a substantial gain in the number of passes.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS
EDUCATION.

203. In this section private institutions are treated upon, viz., those which do not conform to any particular departmental standard.

204. The following table shows the statistics of indigenous schools in each Division :—

DIVISION.	ADVANCED.				ELEMENTARY.				Teaching the Koran.		OTHER SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Presidency ...	5	141	72	740	14	114	3	20	5	96	...	...	...	...	89	1,180
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	1,723	...	...	...	...	87	1,753
Burdwan ...	39	535	233	1,645	53	370	2	15	40	451	5	79	...	...	373	3,005
Rajshahi ...	55	653	23	209	79	782	4	29	88	1,007	...	...	...	...	340	2,600
Dacca ...	110	1,897	380	3,359	703	4,049	31	116	2,644	25,924	5	110	55	290	3,037	35,703
Chittagong ...	81	2,290	112	1,180	357	4,901	40	378	2,074	31,523	48	855	3	06	2,732	41,308
Patna ...	538	5,431	728	8,598	1,603	11,871	4	10	217	2,007	171	1,567	5	108	3,328	29,592
Bhagalpur ...	304	2,664	144	1,234	605	4,210	7	46	73	725	45	640	7	322	1,270	9,745
Chota Nagpur ...	35	432	10	148	77	621	...	...	5	81	2	77	1	11	130	1,270
Orissa ...	50	889	68	661	1,013	6,127	...	...	7	93	5	103	...	...	1,143	7,873
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	10	89	128	765	...	...	2	30	7	53	...	...	147	916
Total ...	1,217	14,812	1,796	17,915	4,784	33,710	100	614	5,219	63,660	286	3,473	71	806	13,473	134,989
TOTAL FOR 1801-02	1,294	16,745	1,604	18,117	4,543	31,003	84	568	5,909	70,300	208	2,265	76	536	13,868	139,504

N.B.—In the Tributary States of the Chota Nagpur Division there were 41 schools and 943 pupils attending them.

The total number of institutions under this head decreased by 395 and the pupils attending them by 4,605. The largest decrease both in the number of schools and pupils took place in respect of *Koran* schools. Many of these latter have probably added a vernacular to their former course of studies and so have advanced to the stage of elementary schools prior to developing into ordinary primary schools. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic and Persian show some falling off in their number, but the pupils attending them decreased in a larger ratio. "Other schools" for girls fell off by five, but the pupils attending them show an increase. There was an increase in the number of the remaining classes of schools treated upon under this head, as well as in the number of pupils attending them, excepting in the case of the pupils of the Sanskrit tols, who show a slight falling off.

The increase in the number of schools under this head in the other divisions was more than counterbalanced by the loss of 1,102 schools in the Dacca Division, in which the tols diminished by 21, the advanced schools for teaching Arabic and Persian by 40, the elementary schools by 20, other schools by 20, and the Koran schools by 1,001. There was a loss of 926 Koran schools in the district of Dacca alone. The Inspector of the Eastern Circle attributes the decrease not to an actual loss of schools, but to the inability on the part of the Sub-Inspectors and the inspecting Pandits to collect returns from these schools in consequence of the pressure of work on account of the reward examinations. The instructions issued in December 1887, to carefully enquire into the existence of elementary patshalas and maktabas, were again prominently brought to the notice of the inspecting officers during the year under report. The system of holding the reward examinations *in situ* was introduced into the division for the first time and kept the Sub-Inspectors engaged up to the end of the year, so that they failed to collect statistics from these institutions. In Calcutta there was a loss of 39 schools under this head chiefly confined to Koran schools. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle says that, as the amount at the close of the year available for payment to private schools for the submission of the returns was less than on the previous occasion, and as the departmental officers carefully ignored schools of a doubtful character, the number of schools under this head has necessarily gone down. In the natural course of events these schools should die out as public schools

become more numerous and more popular, and the efforts of the department doubtless ought to be to replace them by well-organised institutions.

205. *Advanced Arabic or Persian Schools*.—The number of these schools diminished by 77, and the pupils attending them by 1,933. This loss in the number of schools has been shared by all the divisions except Patna. The divisions also show a falling off in the number of pupils except Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa. Further particulars are to be found in the section on Muhammadan Education.

206. *Sanskrit tols*.—The number of the *tols* increased by 102, but their pupils fell off by 202. The increase in the number of *tols* was shared by all the divisions except Calcutta, Rajshahi, and Dacca. In Chittagong the number of *tols* remained stationary. The pupils fell off in Calcutta and the Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and increased in the others.

In the Presidency Division the Mulajor *tol* in the 24-Parganas deserves special mention. It had 100 pupils on the rolls. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,000, met from the proceeds of an endowment of a lakh of rupees made by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, c.s.i., of Calcutta. In Murshidabad the Victoria Jubilee *tol*, founded and supported by Srimati Arnakali Devi of Cossimbazar, had 40 pupils on the rolls. The expenditure was Rs. 3,000. The *tols* of Nadia have been already discussed elaborately in separate reports. It appears to be unnecessary to enter into any elaborate statement regarding the *tols* in the several divisions, as these have been treated upon in detail in former reports.

207. In February 1893 certain rules were published by Government for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous *tols* of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The following Associations have been empowered to conduct the examinations, the same sets of question-papers being supplied to each by the Principal of the Sanskrit College:—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (1) The Sarasvat Samaj of Dacca. | (6) The Sanskrit Samiti of Ghatal |
| (2) The Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan. | (Midnapur). |
| (3) The Vidagdha Janani Sabha of Nadia. | (7) The Pandit Sabha of Calcutta. |
| (4) The Dharma Sabha of Boalia. | (8) The Dharma Sabha of Rangpur. |
| (5) The Pariksha Sabha of Bhatpara (24-Parganas). | (9) The Dharma Sabha of Barisal. |

The two examinations to be annually held lead up to the Sanskrit title examination, and separate standards have been prescribed in each subject. In addition to rewards to successful pupils on the results of the first and second examinations, monthly stipends for one year are awarded to the pandits whose pupils distinguish themselves most in the competition. The examinations under the new rules will be held in 1894-95 simultaneously at the different centres.

208. In Government Resolution No. 310TG, dated the 22nd June 1893, the thanks of Government were conveyed to Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, c.i.e., whose visit to Orissa had proved a success and evoked much enthusiasm in the cause of Sanskrit teaching in that province. Under his auspices the following Associations have been established for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) The Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti at Puri. | (2) The Orissa Sanskrit Samiti at Cuttack. |
| (3) The Balasore Sanskrit Samiti at Balasore. | |

These Associations are to be brought under the general scheme mentioned above. The Raja of Mourbhanj has agreed to the Pandit's proposal to keep up two *tols* at his own expense—one at a cost of Rs. 6,440 annually at Mourbhanj, and the other at Balasore, at a cost of Rs. 1,560.

209. The Sanskrit title examination was held simultaneously in February at Calcutta, Bankipore, Dacca, Puri, Boalia, and Rangpur. There were no candidates at the Cuttack, Barisal, and Darbhanga centres. A new feature in the examination was the substitution of a written paper in translation and composition in lieu of the verbal examination in literature. The number of candidates was 146, against 131 in the preceding year. Of these, 118 were Bengalis, 4

Uriyas, 22 Biharis, 1 a Panjabi, and 1 a Tailangi. The candidates were Brahmans, excepting 2 Vaidyas, 2 Kayasthas, and 1 Baisnab. Five belonged to Benares, 3 from the Puri Sanskrit School, 21 from the different Sanskrit *tols* of Bihar, 3 from the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and the rest from *tols* in Bengal. Twelve absented themselves and 134 actually appeared for examination. Of these only 31 passed in the 2nd division,—a result which cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The number of passes in the previous year was 46. There were 106 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 9 in grammar, 1 in the *Purānas*, 14 in modern Hindu Law, 1 in ancient Hindu Law, 7 in Hindu Logic, 1 in ancient *Nyāya*, 2 in *Vedānta*, 4 in *Sāṅkhyā*, and 1 in the *Mimāṃsās*. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 2,015, of which Government contributed its usual grant of Rs. 1,700, and the balance was raised from fees paid by the candidates. The Government rewards were allotted as in previous years to pupils and pandits.

It is worthy of note that the number of candidates at this title examination is increasing year by year, and that candidates are gradually taking up such subjects as *Sāṅkhyā*, *Vedānta*, ancient *Smṛiti*, and ancient *Nyāya*, which were rarely taught in the *tols* of Bengal before the institution of the examination. These facts go to show that the examination is gradually becoming popular, and that it is exerting a beneficial influence on higher Sanskrit studies in these provinces.

210. *Elementary Schools*.—These are schools “teaching a vernacular only or mainly.” Their number for boys increased by 241, and the number of the pupils attending them by 2,707. The number for girls increased by 16, and the pupils by 46. The largest increase in the schools for boys, viz., by 151, took place in the Chittagong Division, Orissa standing second with 67 additional schools of this kind. There was also an accession of 2,510 pupils in the former division and of 420 pupils in the latter.

No elementary schools for girls have been returned from Calcutta and the Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

211. *Koran Schools*.—The total number of these schools declined by 750, and the pupils attending them by 6,701. The causes of the decline have been noticed in previous sections.

212. “Other schools” advanced by 73, and the pupils by 938. Those for boys increased by 78, and the pupils by 1,208, and those for girls diminished by 5, with, however, an increase of 270 pupils in them.

Of the five “other schools” in the Orissa Division, three were attended by Telugu-speaking children and one by Marwaris.

213. *Kyongs*.—These are returned from Chittagong and the Hill Tracts only. Forty Kyongs against sixteen have been returned from Chittagong, and five against one from the Hill Tracts. The pupils increased by 477 in Chittagong and by 46 in the Hill Tracts.

The post of Kyong examiner had been abolished, but was revived in February 1893. The immediate effect of the appointment was that returns were received from Kyongs whose existence had been lost sight of. All these pupils learn Burmese and a few learn Pāli also. The Raolis or Magh priests are *ex-officio* teachers. No fees are levied from the pupils and no uniformity of standard is observed in the instruction. Besides being taught in the Kyongs, Burmese is taught in the Rangamati High English School, which has a Burmese department attached also, in the Lama and Cox’s Bazar Burmese *patshalas* and in the Burmese Girls’ Schools at Cox’s Bazar, Harbhang and Teknaf.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

214. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school-books having for the past forty years been left almost entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has, since 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. The procedure followed by the Committee in regard to the books submitted to them for examination was fully explained in the last report. I may add that, whenever a member happens to be interested in any book under examination, he withdraws from the meeting while its merits are being discussed by the other members.

215. The Committee received for examination during the year 294 books on different subjects, besides 7 books awaiting final disposal at the close of the preceding year. Of these, 157 were approved for various purposes, and 142 were rejected, and the consideration of two books had to be postponed. The Committee met ten times during the year for the disposal of business, and there were also several meetings of the different Sub-Committees for the consideration of special questions. The most important of these sub-committees is that engaged in re-examining the books already on the authorised list, with a view to the elimination of those works which have become obsolete or otherwise unsuitable for use in schools. The labours of this Committee, extending over 16 months, are now approaching completion, and its work will gradually come under the consideration of the General Committee. A number of paid readers had to be engaged to assist the members in examining books.

216. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are branch committees for Bihar and Orissa. During the year under report a list of text-books and another of prize books in Hindi and Urdu, approved by the Bihar Text book Committee, were published for the first time, and it is stated that a supplementary list is under preparation. The Orissa Committee consists of 16 members, of whom only four belong to the Education Department. The temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa, remarks:—

“The Committee met only once in March last for the purpose of revising the provisional list of text-books which was in force till then. Certain school books which had long been in use, and to which objections were taken by school-masters on the score of numerous alleged inaccuracies, were referred for report to a sub-committee, an expression of whose opinion on the point is awaited. The provisional list above referred to will undergo final revision at the next meeting of the Committee. Want of suitable books in Uriya prose and poetry and of an Uriya Euclid is a crying defect in connection with the Cuttack Training School. It is not likely that this want will be removed unless substantial rewards are offered by Government with a view to induce authors to undertake the compilation of the aforesaid works. Babu Sashi Bhushan Chatterji's Uriya maps have removed a long-felt want. It would be a good thing if inducements could be held out to him to undertake the preparation of similar maps of Europe, Africa and America.”

217. It may be added that, agreeably to the wishes of Government, when a book comes up for the first time, not only its moral and intellectual excellence, but also its price forms a subject for consideration, and that no book is entered on the list which is too highly priced. The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division complains of the heavy cost of text-books in middle class schools which he found amounted to more than Rs. 8. The question has been referred to the local departmental officers for report.

218. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society is believed to exercise a healthy influence over the prices of imported books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency rapidly to advance when the supply from any causes falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta and by means of its agencies in the mufassal 177,960 books valued at Rs. 85,123.

DARJEELING,
The 3rd October 1893. }

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

(For details—see General Table III.)

GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											Private Institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.		
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
165,880	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,740 Females ... 36,680,946 Total ... 73,093,687	Institutions	(For males ... For females ... Total ...)	31	16	2,333	47,533	21	308	3,013	4,784	5,219	298	63,564	Institutions to number of towns and villages.†	26%				
					3	...	53	2,893	11	...	2,889	...	...	71	3,040				
					83	16	2,406	50,336	32	308	53,131	13,473	...	...	...			...
					5,417	1,034	201,380	1,091,543	843	7,008	1,307,324	33,251	54,981	3,439	1,431,528		
					26	13	6,138	87,133	368	45	82,745
			Scholars ...	(Males ... Females ... Total ...)											103,528	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	2620				
																			
																103,528	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	1788			
																	
					5,443	1,047	206,547	1,178,676	1,211	7,143	1,400,067	32,727	34,324	68,669	4,279	1,538,066	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	1471			

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										Total expenditure on public instruction.	19
University education.		School education, general.			School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1.—Institutions	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.				
	6,90,344	2,81,450	31,74,810	26,07,853	85,609	3,04,062	71,44,128	3,32,798	15,079	3,47,877	2,09,119	60,689	5,88,998	2,34,117	1,51,551	12,44,474	87,36,479				
	5,495	...	5,80,143	3,02,943	20,348	...	9,08,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,18,929
	6,95,839	2,81,450	37,54,953	29,10,796	1,05,957	3,04,062	80,53,057	3,32,798	15,079	3,47,877	2,09,119	60,689	5,88,998	2,34,117	1,51,551	12,44,474	96,45,408				
2.—(a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11.70	9.4	20	9.	3.2	6.7	60	12	4	12.3	...	2.5	14.8	7.8	2.1	27.3	100				
	...	...	22.86	43.4	11	98	67.52	28	43	72	...	...	23.14	2.3	6.3	81.8	100
	...	...	44.5	38.5	14	1.4	86.05	7.3	17	7.5	...	...	1.2	35	5.8	7.4	100
(b) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				
				
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	41	...	44.5	38.5	14	1.4	86.05	7.3	17	7.5	...	...	1.2	35	5.8	7.4	100		
				
				

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE					
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.					
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.													
	English	11	1,480	1,733	1,521	1	39	41	34	7	1,107	1,154	917	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.													
	Law	6	57	71	51	1	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	1	241	334	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	278	228	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ..		19	2,105	2,372	2,118	2	43	45	37	7	1,167	1,154	917	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.													
	For Boys—													
	High schools .. English	48	13,355	13,109	10,526	9	2,431	2,275	1,753	173	27,612	26,416	20,001	
	Middle { English	6	780	753	630	18	1,469	1,372	1,054	620	44,055	41,401	32,000	
	.. .. { Vernacular	33	2,637	2,435	1,796	150	8,603	7,965	6,296	810	44,551	41,750	30,342
	For Girls—													
	High schools .. English	2	240	218	182	...	...	...	...	10	918	907	720
	Middle { English .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,953	1,800	1,408
	.. .. { Vernacular .. ..	...	...	...	...	1	54	52	31	18	1,032	1,001	770
	Total Secondary Schools ..		88	17,012	16,513	13,134	178	12,523	11,561	9,134	1,646	120,121	113,353	85,519
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
	For Boys—													
	Upper primary	5	122	108	60	10	304	262	194	3,423	130,621	119,735	93,742	
	Lower .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9	283	261	180	33,584	812,474	735,690	601,350
For Girls—														
Upper primary .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4	196	180	123	172	7,134	6,637	5,055	
Lower .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1	16	16	12	2,255	41,892	38,386	29,175	
Total Primary Schools ..		5	122	108	60	24	780	720	509	39,434	992,121	900,446	720,322	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.	School of Art	1	198	197	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for masters ..	15	633	630	503	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guru-training classes attached to middle schools ..	218	1,006	935	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses ..	4	746	709	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	8	475	472	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Survey schools	3	29	32	29	6	106	171	116	7	294	334	213	
	Industrial schools	7	1,722	1,753	1,361	...	...	...	...	6	393	322	222
	Madrasahs .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1	21	20	10	7	264	245	192
	Other schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Special Schools ..		251	4,874	4,857	3,898	8	228	200	131	35	1,491	1,473	1,160
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		363	24,713	23,832	19,210	212	13,583	12,529	9,811	41,122	1,114,900	1,016,428	816,727	

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ..

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
 - (a) With 10 pupils and upwards
 - (b) With less than 10 pupils
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran only
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

GENERAL STATISTICS.

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

MANAGEMENT.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.											Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	29	30	31	
14	2,748	2,600	1,786*	53	5,443	5,384	4,328	0	60	42	4,063	60	286	8	5	11	26	..		
7	427	419	275	14	488	488	...	...	...	5	454	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	281	281	...	...	01	...	185	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	278	278	...	...	28	...	247	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
21	3,175	3,109	2,061	49	6,400	6,431	4,328	0	180	47	5,849	04	313	9	5	14	39	...		
135	34,811	32,605	25,010	365	78,312	76,027	41,143	41,404	1,034	504	60,828	283	8,061	60	225	111	4	...		
215	13,735	12,805	9,838	854	60,039	41,471	1,065	58,138	1,552	385	48,115	22	9,258	489	04	124	425	...		
137	7,644	7,113	5,665	1,130	03,308	8,927	307	03,321	3	08	52,048	14	10,705	11	308	241	511	...		
3	311	270	247	15	1,460	1,362	365	415	056	141	161	107	20	2	...	10	...	173		
3	226	215	167	18	2,179	2,179	98	31	2,109	40	2	2	1	...	...	10	...	523	
1	64	60	50	20	1,150	190	...	1,150	6	393	600	20	15	112	2	2	...	85		
404	50,291	53,158	41,486	2,400	206,547	130,762	42,978	164,459	0,200	1,540	167,754	508	28,660	080	620	510	040	580		
266	8,907	8,006	6,345	3,704	139,054	1,763	734	139,650	228	204	105,175	26	31,539	303	1,830	470	3,597	...		
10,236	170,514	151,416	120,705	43,829	983,271	391	57,719	977,434	63	2,288	065,369	74	288,419	2,703	23,042	1,313	20,969	...		
8	295	261	211	184	7,005	1,023	2	7,154	422	554	5,609	37	85	752	29	27	...	403		
363	5,038	5,407	4,340	2,019	47,846	82	1,741	47,680	43	1,722	38,140	55	7,016	215	000	40	...	1,301		
10,973	185,644	165,240	137,601	50,330	1,178,076	3,259	60,196	1,171,938	750	4,658	814,383	192	327,079	4,036	25,510	1,866	33,566	1,884		
...	...	...	...	1	198	...	...	...	4	107	5	20	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	880	...	469	879	...	66	590	1	35	100	...	...	40	...	
10	98	89	65	235	1,171	31	29	1,130	...	9	905	1	205	30	18	3	4	...		
2	31	28	27	11	331	48	...	331	...	279	43	...	2	7	...	...	...	3	
5	518	575	298	9	1,264	259	...	1,005	5	19	1,073	10	145	3	...	9	28	...		
1	11	10	8	4	486	126	...	300	...	...	412	2	71	...	...	1	...	...
5	198	188	140	21	717	07	...	565	1	115	330	1	217	31	...	...	...	...
12	743	761	642	25	2,860	722	2,424	050	...	...	30	...	2,530	...	...	...	...	...
5	162	149	110	13	447	17	215	292	...	...	375	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
40	1,761	1,800	1,290	340	8,354	1,321	3,137	5,230	10	655	3,709	35	3,579	171	119	16	65	3		
11,434	248,871	223,307	182,438	53,151	1,400,067	141,703	110,630	1,341,633	7,215	7,100	991,755	799	359,637	4,806	26,269	2,306	34,630	2,467		
...	...	...	...	1,217	14,812	21	14,273	970	...	...	2,740	...	12,072	...	...	...	203	...	
...	...	...	...	1,796	17,915	...	17,880	79	...	...	17,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	618	9,349	...	1,457	9,127	...	...	3,738	...	5,576	...	36	...	217	...	
...	...	...	...	9	98	...	74	98	...	...	24	...	74	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	4,171	24,261	11	1,696	28,154	...	18	18,807	...	5,110	28	898	...	264	...	
...	...	...	...	91	516	...	272	510	...	17	175	...	324	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	5,219	63,659	...	63,536	678	...	...	9	...	63,650	...	...	...	8,608	...	
...	...	...	...	284	3,473	515	1,410	2,473	...	5	1,648	...	979	48	82	741	70	...	
...	...	...	...	71	806	7	27	779	...	48	620	...	63	...	...	66	...	35	
Total	...	...	...	13,473	134,989	554	100,625	37,868	...	88	45,685	...	87,848	70	485	607	9,422	57	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	66,694	1,585,056	142,317	111,264	1,379,501	7,215	7,188	1,037,440	799	447,485	4,972	26,754	3,203	44,052	2,524	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>														
English	2,52,776	...	...	1,47,461	...	13,966	4,14,203	1,074	...	355	1,023	...	2,061	6,013
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.</i>														
Law	—439	...	...	7,103	...	470	7,172	...	...	...	251	...	...	251
Medicine	1,74,404	...	...	16,758	...	...	1,91,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	52,150	...	...	10,592	...	...	62,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,70,065	...	...	1,81,073	...	14,445	6,75,483	1,074	...	355	2,174	...	2,061	6,244
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>														
<i>For Boys—</i>														
High schools... English	1,41,129	...	1,248	2,91,180	6,243	11,500	4,50,390	7,023	1,100	4,551	41,747	1,469	1,757	57,647
Middle " ... { English	17,400	...	275	21,478	...	...	39,743	...	5,601	700	7,034	2,058	...	15,393
" " ... { Vernacular... ..	9,728	...	3,263	8,534	530	15	21,870	...	38,640	1,735	22,140	3,798	114	66,415
<i>For Girls—</i>														
High schools... English	21,326	...	120	2,807	311	...	24,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	346
" " ... { Vernacular... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	1,80,073	...	4,906	3,24,299	6,084	11,605	5,36,567	7,023	45,341	7,339	70,921	7,313	1,871	1,58,801
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>														
<i>For Boys—</i>														
Upper primary	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...	788	56	240	4	8	1,130
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	353	194	...	...	743
<i>For Girls—</i>														
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	...	1,061	16	35	...	1,406
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Total Primary Schools ...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	364	982	1,406	450	82	8	3,382
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>														
School of Art	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	...	29,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,591	930	...	736	...	34	72,291	171	247	...	...	...	...	415
Guru-training classes	6,464	743	...	...	...	...	7,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	91,461	...	...	18,020	85	1,527	1,11,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	6,828	...	...	7,732	...	...	14,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2,056	...	...	...	...	1,421	3,477	1,205	7,596	...	585	1,400	943	11,739
Madrasahs	25,231	...	115	8,868	39	25,640	59,933	...	...	298	...	...	...	298
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,27,802	1,073	115	40,116	124	28,662	2,98,402	1,376	7,843	298	585	1,400	943	12,445
Buildings (see note VII)	2,51,368	250	47	...	...	2,753	2,54,418	...	1,850	5,068	17	1,716	110	8,751
Furniture and apparatus (special, grants only)	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	4,205	...	781	...	...	...	...	781
Total ...	2,55,573	250	47	...	...	2,753	2,58,023	...	2,631	5,068	17	1,716	110	9,532
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—														
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools (see note VI) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1902-03 ...	11,53,169	1,923	5,068	5,46,388	6,208	57,465	17,70,221	10,437	58,797	14,539	74,147	10,511	4,693	1,71,424

- (a) Includes Rs. 380 from District Fund.
 (b) Includes Rs. 2,800 from Provincial Revenues and
 (c) Includes Rs. 400 from Provincial Revenues and
 (d) Includes Rs. 3,500 from Provincial Revenues.
 (e) Represents the boarding fees of the School

REAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.											
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohan Fund.	All other sources.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
25,120	...	...	49,450	27,346	40,162	1,51,078	80,921	1,068	41,956	1,24,545	2,79,870	...	355	2,70,755	1,36,169	6,95,839	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,394	...	525	10,919	—460	...	...	26,807	1,004	27,342	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,008	...	...	16,758	...	1,91,306	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,150	...	...	10,592	...	62,742	
25,120	...	...	49,450	27,346	40,162	1,51,078	1,00,315	1,066	42,481	1,44,461	5,05,850	...	355	3,33,912	1,37,163	9,77,280	
1,07,123	944	9,877	4,12,537	86,080	31,662	6,48,213	5,62,926	85,550	1,34,589	7,83,005	2,55,275	2,044	15,676	13,08,580	3,57,040	19,30,315		
60,259	1,14,649	7,742	2,11,723	1,84,384	46,241	6,23,038	40,006	47,371	(a) 14,370	1,01,047	77,749	1,20,670	8,717	2,80,711	2,01,944	7,70,881		
48,131	65,776	7,413	1,33,028	73,633	5,476	3,32,055	16,265	12,550	7,519	35,344	55,559	1,04,416	12,411	1,79,305	1,03,623	4,55,074		
25,896	...	...	1,53,042	7,005	7,808	1,74,431	52,309	804	1,25,856	1,79,088	47,212	...	120	1,84,217	1,42,534	3,78,083	
36,658	...	...	88,259	19,962	19,500	1,64,489	5,781	3,255	970	10,000	36,058	...	...	94,043	43,777	1,74,478	
6,482	...	730	3,719	7,145	9,180	27,246	...	...	...	...	6,482	...	1,006	3,719	16,305	27,582	
2,82,549	1,81,409	25,752	9,82,896	3,77,809	1,19,027	19,69,442	6,78,349	1,40,490	(a) 2,83,304	11,00,143	4,70,245	2,27,130	37,900	20,54,465	9,56,123	37,54,933		
49,261	1,20,258	6,674	1,01,196	59,338	11,940	4,47,067	11,656	6,023	5,124	22,803	50,317	1,30,046	6,730	2,03,092	82,480	4,72,665		
90,607	2,74,026	10,495	11,54,070	1,58,076	1,21,971	18,19,245	2,67,004	31,854	26,342	3,15,200	90,007	2,72,220	16,850	14,11,288	3,38,243	21,35,188		
26,511	2,102	4,262	8,950	62,003	3,392	1,07,290	690	2,600	1,778	5,134	26,875	2,162	5,343	9,656	69,874	1,13,910		
41,932	27,064	3,989	13,582	49,922	43,080	1,80,189	789	6,439	1,634	8,800	41,932	27,064	3,903	14,371	1,01,073	1,59,053		
2,14,311	4,30,510	31,420	13,67,708	3,29,330	1,80,963	25,54,351	2,70,139	46,082	34,876	3,51,997	2,15,731	4,31,492	32,916	16,38,387	5,92,270	29,10,796		
...	
4,542	...	...	...	6,009	1,749	12,900	...	...	...	...	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	29,922	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,304	1,177	...	736	8,392	85,696	
2,820	...	120	1,199	10,080	5,412	19,631	...	207	...	...	6,473	743	...	...	907	7,423	
...	11,550	717	717	1,199	16,209	20,348	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1,411	695	13,065	91,161	...	120	1,199	3,718	1,24,767	
1,542	550	390	950	972	2,788	7,232	...	32	85	6,828	8,800	...	...	7,784	32	14,644	
90	750	359	934	1,502	522	4,467	5,177	654	16,250	16,700	4,803	8,246	390	1,655	24,264	39,228		
643	86	157	428	3,288	225	4,629	215	291	10,048	18,356	25,321	750	374	14,979	40,902	82,325		
9,646	1,486	926	3,509	22,451	10,639	48,657	17,003	5,671	27,751	60,425	2,38,824	11,002	1,330	61,213	97,641	4,10,019		
31,086	802	958	25	17,979	15,090	66,508	...	...	(b) 3,121	3,121	2,85,464	2,902	6,291	42	37,739	5,38,708	
4,937	3,457	148	...	95	884	9,291	...	...	(c) 802	802	6,542	4,280	148	...	1,100	15,079	
26,623	4,259	1,104	25	18,074	15,714	75,790	...	...	(d) 3,923	3,923	2,95,306	7,182	6,409	42	38,848	5,47,877	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,119	...	2,09,119	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,089	...	...	...	...	60,089	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,798	2,50,921	1,084	...	4,905	5,84,008	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,881	...	...	...	13,215	1,02,006	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,744	...	...	...	4,332	25,008	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,049	9,591	46	...	3,463	86,149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	12,433	45	...	799	16,162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	1,702	211	...	1,566	4,644	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,832	...	...	(e) 2,058	2,869	6,779	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	11,605	380	80	230	17,769	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	11,643	...	7,961	6,169	28,463	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,163	16,732	559	70	1,107	30,681	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,806	1,968	1,843	3,484	8,221	21,274	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,749	20,751	2,184	100	673	50,677	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,52,851	3,16,394	6,352	2,22,512	46,075	12,44,474	
5,68,249	6,17,664	59,303	24,03,978	7,75,019	3,75,525	47,99,337	10,63,906	2,03,811	3,92,335	16,59,982	23,87,906	9,98,190	85,361	49,10,831	18,66,120	96,45,406		

a. 200 from Municipal Fund.

b. 42 from District Fund.

c. 45 from District Fund and Rs. 200 from Municipal Fund.

d. Department of the Bethune Girls' School in Calcutta.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.		HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			TOTAL.	
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		Total.
				1	2		3		4		5						
Not reading printed books.																	
Reading printed books.																	
Total																	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
Boys' Schools.																	
High English																	
Government	49	13,865	...	5,947	...	8,753	...	2,758	...	1,563	...	34	...	13,865	...	13,865	
District Fund	1	263	...	121	...	61	...	57	...	23	...	...	...	263	...	263
Municipal	9	2,172	...	924	...	577	...	478	...	213	...	...	...	2,172	...	2,172
Aided	173	27,612	...	8,352	...	7,889	...	6,165	...	4,624	...	182	...	27,612	...	27,612	
Unaided	185	34,311	...	11,659	...	10,419	...	7,319	...	4,981	...	98	...	34,311	...	34,311	
Middle English																	
Government	5	790	...	...	...	153	...	325	...	247	...	24	...	790	...	790
District Fund	15	968	...	...	...	162	...	248	...	404	...	153	...	968	...	968
Municipal	3	601	...	...	...	83	...	112	...	97	...	19	...	601	...	601
Aided	689	44,635	...	...	...	8,190	...	12,816	...	20,487	...	19	...	44,635	...	44,635
Unaided	215	13,735	...	...	...	2,040	...	3,589	...	7,196	...	...	...	13,735	...	13,735
Middle Vernacular																	
Government	33	2,637	...	...	...	519	...	686	...	1,047	...	...	...	2,637	...	2,637
District Fund	145	8,011	...	...	...	1,324	...	1,974	...	3,694	...	...	...	8,011	...	8,011
Municipal	5	555	...	...	...	84	...	188	...	267	...	...	...	555	...	555
Aided	810	44,531	...	...	...	6,991	...	10,945	...	22,338	...	...	...	44,531	...	44,531
Unaided	137	7,644	...	...	...	565	...	1,632	...	4,126	...	...	...	7,644	...	7,644
Total	2,333	201,740	...	26,940	...	42,769	...	49,767	...	71,135	...	280	...	201,740	...	201,740	
Girls' Schools.																	
High English																	
Government	3	240	...	54	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	240
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	10	918	...	75	...	249	...	19	...	40	...	53	...	918	...	918	
Aided	3	311	...	37	...	66	...	22	...	23	...	8	...	311	...	311	
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English																	
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	15	1,653	...	30	...	379	...	10	...	57	...	183	...	1,653	...	1,653	
Unaided	3	216	...	3	...	28	...	6	...	19	...	42	...	216	...	216	
Middle Vernacular																	
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	13	1,082	...	9	...	63	...	33	...	31	...	112	...	1,082	...	1,082	
Unaided	1	66	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	66	...	66
Total	53	4,798	...	269	...	795	...	90	...	170	...	301	...	4,798	...	4,798	
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,406	206,547	...	27,138	...	42,818	...	49,778	...	71,305	...	1,084	...	206,547	...	206,547	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

For Boys.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
For Boys.													
Upper Primary	Lower Primary	Total	{ Government District Fund				Total	{ Government District Fund				Total	
			Municipal	Aided	Unaided	Municipal		Aided	Unaided				
122	50	172	6	9	153
279	810	1,089	1	1	279
25	14	39	3,423	...	130,614	667
8,907	...	8,907	268	...	8,907	23
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(c) Exclusive of 235 European scholars not returned.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muslims.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
ARTS COLLEGE—																							
1. Master of Arts ...	4	2	2	8	51	8	10	54	118	28	1	6	19	54	...	...	51	1	2				
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	10	0	7	23	407	303	417	80	1,207	140	70	83	8	(a) 301	5	4	265	4	23				
3. First Examination in Arts ...	11	9	15	35	572	380	1,182	73	2,210	252	141	430	7	(b) 830	2		785	2	35				
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																							
Law—																							
1. Honours in Law ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law ...	7	...	7	14	50	...	250	...	315	26	...	122	...	148	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																							
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	49	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	49	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Second M.H. ...	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Preliminary Scientific M.H. ...	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M.H. ...	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Second M.H. ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Honours in Medicine ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																							
1. B.E. ...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First examination in Engineering ...	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E. ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Matriculation ...	57	165	121	243	1,120	1,232	2,120	301*	4,782	900	821	1,281	115*	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Middle English examination ...	19	557	123	704	100	2,346	56	119	3,120	69	1,622	334	63	2,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle vernacular examination ...	103	723	99	984	568	2,337	322	608	3,926	309	1,373	161	180	2,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Upper primary examination ...	1	10	1	12	1	21	1	...	23	1	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lower primary examination ...	3	41	6	50	4	160	24	3	181	...	110	10	2	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Vernacular medical examination ...	2	10,364	231	10,597	3	33,502	586	604	34,755	3	16,253	307	506	17,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																							
1. Training school examination for masters ...	8	1	...	9	490	16	...	115	621	391	12	...	36	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	164	...	...	...	164	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	165	...	...	...	165	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes those from other Provinces.

(a) Including three native females.

(b) " five do.

(c) " one do.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
<i>Art Colleges.</i>															
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
High schools English ...	1	262	207	210	...	1,100	950	6,223	...	...	8,273	...	...	944	2,044
Middle „ { English ...	15	504	800	677	...	5,001	...	3,790	2,058	...	11,440	...	...	1,15,000	1,30,070
„ { Vernacular ...	145	8,011	7,300	5,912	...	38,640	...	19,818	3,780	114	62,358	...	...	66,776	1,04,416
<i>For Girls—</i>															
High schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	161	9,241	8,450	6,805	...	45,341	950	29,831	5,844	114	82,080	...	...	1,81,789	2,27,130
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
Upper primary	9	279	242	179	...	788	...	223	47	8	1,065	...	...	1,20,258	1,30,046
Lower „	2	60	60	31	...	104	...	8	...	...	202	...	...	2,72,026	2,72,220
<i>For Girls—</i>															
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	2,162
Lower „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,004	27,004
Total Primary Schools ...	11	329	292	210	...	982	...	230	47	8	1,267	...	...	4,30,510	4,31,492
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>															
Training schools for masters	1	11	9	5	171	247	...	...	...	...	418	890	...	...	1,177
Guru-training classes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	743
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	6	106	171	116	1,205	7,506	...	585	1,400	943	11,729	...	...	650	8,246
Madrasas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	750
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86
Total schools for special instruction ...	7	207	180	121	1,376	7,843	...	585	1,400	943	12,147	1,673	...	1,486	11,002
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	...	...	1,716	100	3,666	250	...	802	2,902
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	3,499	4,280
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	...	...	1,716	100	4,447	250	...	4,301	7,182
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,99,921
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,591
Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,433
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	179	9,777	8,931	7,135	1,376	56,797	950	30,040	9,007	1,195	99,941	1,923	...	6,18,086	9,93,190

REAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																REMARKS.
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Total municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	39	41	34	Rs. 1,674	Rs. 355	...	Rs. 1,023	...	Rs. 2,061	Rs. 6,013	...	...	...	Rs. 355	Rs. 355	
8	2,172	2,068	1,537	7,023	3,001	...	35,524	1,400	1,757	40,374	1,248	950	9,877	13,670	17,720	
3	501	486	377	...	700	...	3,244	...	...	3,944	275	...	7,742	8,717	1,29,387	
5	555	490	384	...	1,735	...	2,322	...	...	4,067	3,263	...	7,413	12,411	1,10,827	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	130	
...	
1	54	53	31	...	348	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	720	1,000	1,000	
17	3,282	3,105	2,320	7,023	6,392	...	41,030	1,400	1,757	67,721	4,900	950	25,752	37,000	2,05,120	
1	25	20	15	...	56	...	18	...	...	74	...	...	6,074	6,730	1,30,776	
7	233	212	140	...	355	...	166	...	...	541	...	...	16,405	16,850	2,80,070	
4	180	180	123	364	1,081	...	16	35	...	1,406	...	...	4,262	5,343	7,505	
1	16	16	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,080	3,043	31,057	
13	360	428	290	364	1,406	...	220	35	...	2,115	...	...	31,420	32,916	4,64,408	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	130	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1	21	20	10	...	208	...	...	...	...	208	115	...	250	374	1,124	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	455	541	
1	21	20	10	...	298	...	...	...	...	298	115	...	920	1,339	12,341	
...	...	...	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	10	5,068	47	...	1,156	6,201	9,163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	118	4,423	
...	...	...	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	10	5,068	47	...	1,304	6,409	13,591	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	2,31,005	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	9,337	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	12,478	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	1,913	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,068	67,703	
32	3,702	3,504	2,672	9,061	13,580	...	43,233	1,504	3,823	71,215	5,068	950	60,402	85,361	10,78,551	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, the Khas Mahal Grant, District Funds, or Municipal Funds in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM—						Total.	REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Masters	5	231	4,542	...	...	...	6,609	1,740	12,900	
For Mistresses	9	300	2,820	...	120	1,190	10,080	5,412	19,631	
High English	143	25,006	1,07,043	...	9,340	3,97,354	81,294	29,854	6,24,868	
Middle "	100	9,224	60,250	...	5,445	62,415	54,143	35,360	2,18,082	
For Boys ... Vernacular	85	8,724	17,602	...	5,005	41,073	13,080	1,408	80,118	
Upper Primary	36	1,681	8,695	...	120	4,412	12,342	528	24,215	
Lower "	125	3,714	8,370	...	...	4,672	4,495	...	14,346	
High English	10	918	25,486	...	...	1,33,042	7,608	7,898	1,74,431	
Middle "	15	1,053	36,634	...	...	68,259	19,902	19,590	1,64,449	
For Girls ... Vernacular	18	1,032	6,492	...	720	3,719	7,145	9,160	27,386	
Upper Primary	04	4,045	21,046	...	3,134	8,342	58,706	3,264	98,478	
Lower "	218	7,247	32,037	...	850	30,273	36,407	36,407	1,13,272	
Other special schools	8 (a)	348	2,185	550	57	1,320	2,250	2,056	9,307	
Total ...	807	64,300	3,31,614	550	21,839	7,55,702	3,14,874	1,52,678	15,83,337	
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
For Boys ... Middle Vernacular	220	8,985	27,540	...	36	18,376	1,230	288	47,488	
Upper Primary	109	5,000	8,847	20	...	5,745	749	201	15,448	
Lower "	9	200	505	...	...	316	25	3	839	
For Girls ... Middle Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	2	57	257	...	...	...	...	...	287	
Total ...	340	13,238	37,288	26	36	24,277	2,013	492	64,132	
* C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.										
For Boys ... Middle Vernacular	1	48	521	...	...	102	134	...	757	
Upper Primary	108	7,354	11,070	280	...	9,747	1,650	605	23,341	
Lower "	1,596	32,885	14,244	3,203	34	46,667	5,616	2,310	72,164	
For Girls ... Middle Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary	5	67	164	...	...	...	40	...	204	
Lower "	41	672	879	17	24	112	30	3	1,065	
Total ...	1,830	41,016	26,887	3,500	58	66,628	7,450	2,918	97,631	
D.—SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.										
For Boys ... High English	5	765	...	944	...	4,734	2,113	1,771	9,562	
Middle "	402	33,244	...	1,14,680	...	1,41,044	1,25,510	9,066	3,91,259	
Vernacular	472	24,091	38	65,776	...	67,343	57,611	3,121	1,93,039	
Upper Primary	5	171	...	343	...	386	433	...	1,062	
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... High English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special	4 (b)	200	...	931	...	178	970	...	2,082	
Total ...	978	50,371	38	1,82,086	...	2,14,555	1,86,607	13,958	5,97,904	
* E.—SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.										
For Boys ... High English	5	948	...	...	588	10,419	3,161	172	14,330	
Middle "	10	1,580	...	...	2,277	8,164	3,781	901	15,113	
Vernacular	10	1,612	145	...	2,219	5,540	615	665	9,184	
Upper Primary	56	2,796	60	...	4,507	3,601	555	277	9,060	
Lower "	507	17,583	473	...	10,448	25,873	863	1,038	36,685	
For Girls ... High English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary	5	228	...	...	728	331	416	47	1,522	
Lower "	57	1,420	42	...	2,412	169	2,223	1,060	5,896	
Special	6	213	...	...	769	672	165	252	1,758	
Total ...	733	26,343	790	...	23,948	64,740	11,759	4,463	95,578	
Total for 1892-93 ...	4,706	206,306	3,99,567	1,86,452	48,481	11,06,971	5,22,763	1,74,448	24,38,483	
Do. for 1891-92 ...	4,432	191,359	4,00,103	1,90,974	49,739	10,47,094	5,26,837	1,59,023	23,73,767	

* Only those schools are shown under the headings (C and E) which draw no grant from any other public source. Where the same school receives a grant both from a municipality and from the Government Estates' Improvement Fund, it is returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

(a) Excluding 1 guru training class in the Nagpur Aided from the primary grant.

(b) Do. 2 schools with 42 pupils in Burdwan Division ditto.

.. Do. 1 school with 180 pupils in Chittagong Division classified as a mohalin fund school in G. T. III and IV.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(a).

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant (Departmental and Government Estates) in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

(a)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total pay-ments to stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other pay-ments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
r boys	Middle	4	206	Rs. 698	1	33	Rs. 33	Rs. 6	Rs. 39	Rs. 737
	Upper primary	274(a)	11,293	167	7,587	10,496	2,109	385	12,990	30,566
	Lower "	1,217(b)	34,138	661	21,603	21,501	3,498	311	25,305	2,95
r girls	Middle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper primary	18	511	1,210	3	186	323	22	528	1,562
	Lower "	127	3,053	4,983	51	1,706	2,474	187	2,698	7,071
Total	...	1,644	49,201	65,367	583	31,115	34,832	5,812	730	41,374

(a) Includes 1 school with 47 pupils in the Presidency Division shown in Sub-Table I as receiving aid from the Municipality.
 Excludes 5 ditto 50 ditto Chota Nagpur ditto XII as ditto "other local cess fund."
 (b) Includes 1 ditto 30 ditto Presidency ditto I as ditto Municipality
 Do. 9 ditto 356 ditto Chota Nagpur ditto I as ditto do.

(b)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total pay-ments to non-stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other pay-ments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
r boys	Middle ... ..	.....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. ....	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Upper primary	42	1,006	1,303	32	2	75	2	2	1,337
	Lower "	2,533	63,565	25,189	1,543	300	5,650	432	432	27,164
r girls	Middle ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper primary	1	40	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
	Lower "	101	2,041	1,671	15	14	340	330	330	1,916
Total	...	2,677	67,342	28,120	1,590	316	6,065	764	764	31,474

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not to be included in the above return.
 (2) Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.
 (3) Advance stipends are to be included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.		Rs.
To stipendiary schools (a)	1,06,741	* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."	
" non-stipendiary schools (b)	30,474	Contributions to middle schools	564
" schools abolished before the close of the year	2,887	Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools	2,233
" chief gurus and inspecting pandits	14,187	Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	735
" examination charges	1,147	Commission for money-orders	1,539
" scholarships and prizes to pupils	9,632	Contingencies and miscellaneous	3,654
" grants for buildings and furniture	7,544		
" other payments*	8,715		
Total payments	1,61,317		
Total allotment for Departmental and Government estates' primary schools	1,67,372	Total	8,715

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(b).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Schools under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES TO BE EXCLUDED.

(a).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total pay- ments to stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other pay- ments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
For boys ... { Upper Primary ...	1,477	54,316	Rs. 75,516	537	21,478	Rs. 31,558	Rs. 2,179	Rs. 1,892	Rs. 35,529	Rs. 1,11,045
... { Lower " ...	788	22,732	25,614	390	11,340	11,054	1,861	735	13,650	37,264
For girls ... { Upper Primary ...	40	1,044	1,924	2	41	72	2	2	76	2,000
... { Lower " ...	484	7,949	10,914	77	1,457	2,118	662	...	2,780	13,604
Total ...	2,749	86,041	1,11,908	976	34,316	44,702	4,704	2,629	52,035	1,64,003

(b).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total pay- ments to non- stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other pay- ments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
For boys ... { Upper Primary ...	681	24,600	Rs. 16,811	Rs. 704	Rs. 17,535	29	840	Rs. 32	Rs. 32	Rs. 17,567
... { Lower " ...	24,311	5,83,592	2,22,540	6,633	2,29,179	2,724	48,159	2,296	2,296	2,31,475
For girls ... { Upper Primary ...	8	111	162	...	162	...	...	...	...	162
... { Lower " ...	917	13,789	11,343	1,036	12,979	327	2,843	374	374	13,353
Total ...	25,917	6,22,102	2,60,862	8,973	2,59,855	2,980	51,851	2,702	2,702	2,63,557

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not to be included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.
(3) Advance-stipends are to be included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.		Rs.
To stipendiary schools (a) ...	1,64,003	* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS." ...	
.. non-stipendiary schools (b) ...	2,03,557	Contributions to middle schools ...	701
.. schools abolished before the close of the year ...	8,940	Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle and other schools ...	3,781
.. chief gurus and inspecting pundits ...	78,285	Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools ...	2,419
.. examination charges ...	11,680	Commission for money-orders ...	4,803
.. scholarships and prizes to pupils ...	27,763	Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	9,965
.. grants for buildings and furniture ...	1,787		
.. other payments ...	21,609		
Total payments * ...	5,76,563	Total ...	31,600
Total allotment for primary schools under the District Board ...	6,22,351		

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by public and private bodies during the official year 1892-93.

	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY EDUCATION.								
<i>High and Middle Schools.</i>								
For boys—								
High schools ... English ...	...	1	262	1,160	5	771	944	2,044
Middle „ ... { English ...	...	15	965	8,001	402	33,241	1,14,080	1,20,070 (a)
„ ... { Vernacular ...	...	146	8,011	38,640	473	21,001	65,770	1,04,410
For girls—								
Middle schools ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ... { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	161	9,271	45,341	900	56,006	1,81,409	2,27,800
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>								
For boys—								
Upper primary ...	...	9	279	768	2,725	101,474	1,29,258	1,30,046
Lower „ ...	...	2	50	194	28,171	605,007	2,72,026	2,72,220
For girls—								
Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	238	4,302	2,103	2,103
Lower „ ...	...	...	...	...	1,497	22,022	27,001	27,004
Total Primary Schools ...	...	11	329	962	32,031	701,005	4,80,510	4,31,402
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
Training schools for masters ...	630	1	11	247	...	...	...	1,177
Guru-training classes ...	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	743
Industrial schools ...	...	6	106	7,500	1	20	650	8,240
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	5	221	830	830
Total Special Schools ...	1,073	7	217	7,443	6	241	1,480	10,002
Buildings ...	250	...	...	1,850	...	...	802	2,002
Furniture ...	...	...	...	781	...	...	3,409	4,280
Total ...	250	...	...	2,631	...	...	4,811	7,182
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,021
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,001
{ Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,433
{ Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,403
Do. for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,033
Prizes and rewards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,778
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,719
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,14,344
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction for 1892-93 ...	1,923	179	9,777	56,717	33,006	853,043	6,17,664	9,93,190
Ditto ditto for 1891-92 ...	1,808	174	9,351	5,0861	30,331	881,225	6,03,117	10,51,749

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 380 paid to an Unaided Middle English School.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1891-92 and 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.	OTHER SCHOOLS.				
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.			Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—																		
High schools, English ...	8	8	2,023	2,172	4,434	4,551	46	39	8,172	6,597	17,897	11,125	22,331	15,676	107	130	27,320	33,720
Middle " " vernacular	5	5	659	501	1,487	700	54	51	5,413	4,619	9,235	8,017	10,731	8,717	61	82	5,502	7,373
" " vernacular	6	6	661	555	1,975	1,735	78	81	7,444	8,013	10,378	10,076	12,353	12,411	22	30	2,203	4,150
For Girls																		
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	114	115	120	120	120	120	...	...	...	...
Middle " " vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " vernacular	1	1	52	54	252	340	10	9	467	331	1,204	720	1,456	1,066	3	2	167	157
Total Secondary Schools ...	20	17	3,335	3,282	8,148	7,332	180	181	21,610	19,075	38,434	30,638	46,001	37,000	193	244	35,212	45,406
Primary Education.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary schools ...	3	1	51	25	112	56	85	193	3,794	6,118	4,706	6,674	4,818	6,730	95	81	4,985	4,229
Lower " " vernacular	1	7	60	233	53	355	719	970	24,747	32,406	11,618	16,405	11,671	16,850	931	629	24,606	18,803
For Girls—																		
Upper primary schools ...	4	4	180	186	1,168	1,081	43	50	1,709	2,124	3,375	4,262	4,543	5,343	25	27	1,180	1,225
Lower " " vernacular	...	1	...	16	...	4	82	95	2,402	2,542	3,952	3,080	3,952	3,903	179	164	4,110	4,165
Total Primary Schools ...	7	13	297	400	1,333	1,400	929	1,234	32,832	43,100	23,651	31,420	24,984	32,916	1,230	901	34,971	28,423
Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	435	401
Guru-training classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	32	166
Technical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	53	53	300	300	300	300	6	11	292	368
Other special schools ...	...	1	...	21	...	208	22	7	305	303	921	651	921	940	26	33	2,766	3,470
Total Special Schools ...	...	1	...	21	...	208	23	8	448	356	1,281	1,041	1,281	1,339	50	74	3,525	4,405
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	4,423	5,058	...	...	...	...	1,198	1,151	5,021	6,400†	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	1,084	...	...	...	...
Scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	302	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	4,908	...	...	...	...
Total Municipal Expenditure ...					13,904	14,184					64,064	64,270	82,335	85,006				

* Including Government schools, if in receipt of Municipal grants.

† Inclusive of Rs. 200 paid to an unaided school.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholars

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																	
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																	
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	342	308	220	2	11	11	11
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	<i>For Boys—</i>																
	High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	803	831	602	5	901	616	668
	Middle ditto	1	86	90	80	...	...	...	...	13	1,394	1,335	1,102	3	145	144	118
	<i>For Girls—</i>																
	High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	800	795	672	2	222	193	185
	Middle ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,034	1,058	1,420	3	226	215	107
	Total Secondary Schools	1	86	90	80	...	...	...	...	40	5,025	4,833	3,896	13	1,554	1,105	1,188
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>																
	<i>For Boys—</i>																
	Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	209	185	127	1	20	23	14
	Lower .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	67	45	...	...	...	...
	<i>For Girls—</i>																
	Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	444	306	275	...	...	...	...
	Lower .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	43	36	...	...	...	...
	Total Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	739	651	463	1	20	23	14
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		1	86	90	80	...	...	...	...	57	6,126	5,782	4,608	16	1,577	1,202	1,163
Ditto FOR 1891-92		1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	59	5,770	5,854	4,413	13	1,381	1,243	1,175

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	29	30	31	
4	355	355	295	...	50	6	225	6	42	5	5	7	6	...		
10	1,454	1,454	1,062	136	1,611	26	93	...	51	...	...	73	...	...
17	1,625	1,625	205	87	1,549	26	16	...	24	...	...	21	224	...	
10	1,082	1,022	311	5	956	18	6	...	20	...	...	16	...	153	
17	2,104	2,104	98	31	2,104	41	2	...	1	...	...	10	...	319	
54	6,605	6,605	1,076	259	6,211	100	117	...	102	...	...	126	224	472	
7	228	228	...	...	227	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	
1	67	67	...	...	61	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	444	444	...	...	416	3	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	160	
1	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
16	779	779	...	...	744	15	1	...	...	...	...	19	82	178	
74	7,709	7,444	1,971	250	7,014	130	343	6	144	5	5	162	312	650		
72	7,341	7,241	1,810	461	6,717	133	228	4	82	...	...	77	218	699	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	12,161	...	...	16,399	...	...	28,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
High schools ... English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	12,161	...	...	16,399	...	...	28,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	342	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	885	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Charges for abolished schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	13,398	...	...	16,399	...	...	29,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto FOR 1891-92	15,289	...	...	13,099	...	...	28,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

TUTIONS—											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,900	15,258	...	19,312	41,770	...	...	...	...	7,900	...	...	15,258	19,312	41,770	
19,240	1,00,008	4,818	8,320	1,42,292	1,35,951	9,624	50,251	2,04,826	19,240	...	...	2,45,820	82,010	3,47,118	
30,923	32,543	17,233	30,818	1,11,517	1,211	3,206	...	4,480	43,084	...	...	50,166	51,317	1,44,557	
21,000	1,30,604	3,805	7,808	1,44,423	50,650	...	1,24,060	1,75,000	21,000	...	...	1,81,323	1,30,743	3,40,032	
30,031	89,259	19,902	19,590	1,63,842	5,784	3,255	170	10,000	30,031	...	...	94,043	43,777	1,73,851	
1,08,100	3,01,374	45,908	60,632	5,82,074	1,03,008	10,145	1,85,171	3,14,924	1,20,321	...	...	5,71,381	3,13,850	10,05,558	
3,569	3,400	4,473	19	11,560	81	...	838	919	3,569	...	...	3,560	5,330	12,470	
385	3,317	140	...	3,872	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	3,317	140	3,872	
4,692	2,417	7,745	533	15,297	...	...	...	...	4,692	...	...	2,417	8,278	15,297	
610	1,492	69	...	2,171	...	...	...	...	610	...	...	1,492	69	2,171	
9,166	10,555	12,427	552	32,900	81	...	838	919	9,166	...	...	10,836	13,817	33,810	
17,031	17,031	...	...	...	...	17,373	...	...	...	...	17,373	
758	758	...	...	...	...	1,043	...	...	...	...	1,043	
17,789	17,789	...	...	...	...	19,010	...	...	...	...	19,010	
...	10,518	...	...	...	...	10,518	
...	4,581	...	...	...	...	4,581	
...	1,506	...	...	...	...	1,506	
...	600	...	...	...	...	600	
...	23,255	...	...	...	...	23,255	
1,42,315	3,87,387	58,335	80,400	6,74,533	1,03,680	16,145	1,80,000	3,05,843	1,78,958	...	...	5,97,475	3,40,985	11,23,418	
1,41,942	3,60,110	60,092	77,003	6,45,147	2,00,808	8,022	95,702	3,04,592	1,70,038	...	...	5,74,017	2,40,070	9,08,434	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... { Aided ...	5	803	115	...	115	302	...	302	237	...	237	164	...	164	75	...	75	803	...	803
Unaided ...	5	961	131	...	131	234	...	294	177	...	177	108	...	108	16	...	16	726	...	726*
Middle " ... { Government	1	86	...	...	...	31	...	31	36	...	36	17	...	17	2	...	2	86	...	86
Aided ...	13	1,394	16	...	19	310	...	359	291	...	333	248	...	343	283	...	343	1,188	...	1,394
Unaided ...	3	145	...	...	...	25	...	26	50	...	57	31	...	34	21	...	28	127	...	145
Total ...	27	3,479	263	2	264	1012	50	1,012	791	43	839	608	53	609	397	66	463	3,020	224	3,244
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... { Aided ...	8	800	...	50	50	2	217	219	19	179	194	40	115	155	56	122	178	177	683	800
Unaided ...	2	222	...	25	25	2	56	58	16	53	69	10	36	46	8	16	24	36	180	222
Middle " ... { Aided ...	14	1,934	...	30	30	6	379	385	10	402	412	13	430	483	183	445	628	252	1,686	1,934
Unaided ...	3	220	...	3	3	...	28	28	6	31	37	19	33	62	42	64	106	67	150	240
Total ...	27	3,180	...	104	108	10	680	690	51	605	710	122	614	736	280	647	936	472	2,714	3,186
Total Secondary Schools ...	54	6,659	263	110	373	972	730	1,702	842	713	1,553	730	672	1,402	686	713	1,399	3,492	2,938	6,430
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	6	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	46	37	20	57	61	44	105	120	82	208
Unaided ...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	16	...	16	20	...	20
Lower " ... Aided ...	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	52	...	52	67	...	67
Total ...	8	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	18	47	55	20	75	120	44	173	213	82	295
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided ...	7	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	54	67	47	83	130	100	147	247	160	284	444
Lower " ... Aided ...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16	12	13	24	18	22	40
Total ...	8	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	54	67	53	93	146	112	159	271	178	306	484
Total Primary Schools ...	16	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	72	114	108	113	221	241	203	444	391	388	779
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).	70	7,444	263	110	373	972	730	1,702	884	785	1,660	838	785	1,623	927	916	1,843	3,883	3,396	72,09
DITTO FOR 1891-92 ...	68	7,022	271	67	338	1,032	609	1,731	867	772	1,639	806	750	1,556	920	838	1,758	3,806	3,126	7,209

* Two schools have not filled in the table B. There are 236 boys in these schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Expenditure on different classes of Schools during the year 1892-93.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High ... { Government ...	8	2,160	Rs. 20,813	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 31,020	Rs. 2,901	Rs. 60,833	
... { Aided ...	54	8,478	20,271	240	130	93,584	24,540	1,47,565	
... { Unaided ...	10	2,700	...	...	...	25,080	21,440	46,538	
Middle English ... { Government ...	119	8,942	5,450	22,825	1,005	43,130	20,404	1,02,093	
... { Aided ...	32	2,270	...	...	...	8,080	6,019	14,108	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	13	820	...	3,270	660	2,540	514	7,026	
... { Aided ...	184	11,259	9,340	17,711	2,807	33,770	23,534	87,201	
... { Unaided ...	20	1,252	...	...	...	2,202	2,346	4,578	
Upper primary ...	533	20,818	10,420	17,533	1,020	30,477	13,555	74,214	
Lower ,, ...	4,710	1,31,056	17,220	52,201	5,265	1,65,503	70,650	3,10,008	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	83	756	21,506	...	510	763	15,536	35,315	
Total ...	5,781	191,123	1,20,028	1,13,870	12,465	4,30,164	2,20,001	9,02,018	

CALCUTTA.

High ... { Government ...	5	1,548	50,241	...	...	45,036	...	95,277	
... { Aided ...	3	412	4,640	...	...	5,815	5,150	15,005	
... { Unaided ...	30	13,451	...	...	...	2,40,284	30,329	2,70,613	
Middle English ... { Government ...	2	327	5,009	...	...	2,740	...	7,758	
... { Aided ...	3	340	336	...	00	2,262	214	2,408	
... { Unaided ...	7	506	...	...	...	3,723	807	4,529	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	1	245	2,708	...	...	2,710	...	5,487	
... { Aided ...	15	2,430	4,717	...	235	20,400	14,328	30,740	
... { Unaided ...	3	427	...	...	...	1,709	1,770	3,479	
Upper primary ...	26	1,775	6,073	...	00	7,376	10,430	20,075	
Lower ,, ...	205	12,510	26,002	...	...	29,067	59,738	1,16,067	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	12	1,569	1,11,025	...	...	26,077	7,934	1,45,036	
Total ...	408	35,636	2,11,771	...	427	80,085	1,30,700	7,37,983	

BURDWAN DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	9	2,637	13,025	...	2,311	58,653	2,710	76,690	
... { Aided ...	53	7,632	24,044	572	4,740	94,547	20,975	1,53,878	
... { Unaided ...	24	4,103	...	...	...	27,034	30,293	66,327	
Middle English ... { Government ...	6	857	...	1,594	764	5,815	707	8,880	
... { Aided ...	161	10,210	3,525	33,961	1,663	46,688	44,248	1,32,245	
... { Unaided ...	46	2,584	...	...	...	7,651	9,628	17,479	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	25	1,515	...	6,947	...	5,016	905	12,688	
... { Aided ...	129	8,099	4,598	14,158	2,178	25,412	16,740	63,095	
... { Unaided ...	23	1,103	...	...	...	2,317	2,053	4,370	
Upper primary ...	876	32,023	10,905	28,298	3,510	51,598	26,644	1,20,064	
Lower ,, ...	9,489	2,27,983	9,717	53,098	4,567	3,30,032	87,101	4,38,115	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	42	774	14,601	552	120	793	9,146	25,212	
Total ...	10,683	3,00,400	80,415	1,39,680	19,862	6,57,956	2,19,219	11,17,133	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

RAJSHIAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High ... { Government ...	8	2,345	13,867	...	2,400	38,973	2,528	57,856	
... { Aided ...	9	1,592	5,980	...	870	12,713	8,895	28,344	
... { Unaided ...	2	154	...	...	...	819	5,104	5,923	
Middle English ... { Government ...	4	419	...	692	...	2,373	765	3,820	
... { Aided ...	70	4,789	1,349	14,192	723	16,352	25,974	58,629	
... { Unaided ...	13	819	...	...	...	1,125	7,804	8,929	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	25	1,612	236	4,908	517	4,121	772	10,454	
... { Aided ...	99	5,005	1,614	12,384	410	9,680	13,694	37,782	
... { Unaided ...	12	545	...	...	...	779	2,093	3,472	
Upper primary ...	450	16,105	3,994	20,391	406	19,016	13,994	57,711	
Lower ..	2,642	64,703	6,213	38,644	1,525	72,543	21,458	1,40,393	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	18	444	7,439	2,817	...	806	6,333	17,394	
Total ...	3,361	98,439	40,630	63,828	6,941	1,79,300	1,10,002	4,30,701	

DACCA DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	5	1,691	17,543	...	120	33,727	2,301	53,691	
... { Aided ...	23	3,069	10,595	...	1,097	45,294	13,488	70,844	
... { Unaided ...	19	5,315	...	...	...	58,804	18,121	76,925	
Middle English ... { Government ...	114	8,098	1,920	(a) 22,213	848	39,930	25,396	90,316	
... { Aided ...	60	3,004	...	...	...	9,021	16,092	25,113	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	17	1,242	...	2,901	1,350	5,181	244	9,690	
... { Aided ...	229	9,923	16,079	9,766	532	28,764	12,215	67,356	
... { Unaided ...	35	2,163	...	...	...	5,130	4,050	9,180	
Upper primary ...	620	23,837	4,349	21,090	485	30,631	13,060	76,124	
Lower ..	6,633	143,751	5,551	39,420	457	1,86,026	68,270	3,00,024	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	45	1,395	27,22	2,679	...	20,494	11,943	62,339	
Total ...	7,874	206,133	83,139	98,659	4,880	4,69,902	1,85,589	8,42,178	

(a) Exclusive of Rs. 380 paid from District Fund to an unaided school.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	4	991	9,782	...	...	18,664	1,117	29,593	
... { Aided ...	6	1,310	3,267	...	...	17,146	2,203	23,618	
... { Unaided ...	5	1,059	...	...	...	11,923	2,326	14,249	
Middle English ... { Government ...	25	2,207	325	5,907	195	8,276	4,435	19,198	
... { Aided ...	24	1,835	...	...	...	6,033	0,037	12,070	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	10	790	...	2,408	...	2,390	111	4,899	
... { Aided ...	104	5,251	9,191	5,342	192	12,949	3,413	31,089	Managed by District Board.
... { Unaided ...	13	791	...	...	...	1,413	632	2,095	
Upper primary ...	433	17,564	6,070	12,560	150	26,741	5,801	51,418	
Lower ..	5,038	109,470	7,341	23,970	826	1,11,272	39,328	1,82,237	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	20	1,099	6,092	2,515	115	3,841	10,704	23,267	
Total ...	5,085	142,306	43,074	52,852	978	2,30,548	76,251	3,91,903	

PATNA DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	7	12,442	14,424	...	...	57,327	4,671	176,422	
... { Aided ...	9	1,695	6,118	...	1,960	19,616	11,839	39,533	
... { Unaided ...	21	4,928	...	...	...	47,597	25,068	72,665	
Middle English ... { Government ...	3	172	...	692	211	533	252	1,689	
... { Aided ...	29	1,896	2,283	4,896	1,320	7,194	12,207	27,693	
... { Unaided ...	11	600	...	...	...	2,177	4,488	6,665	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	42	2,100	630	11,067	1,182	4,505	894	18,683	
... { Aided ...	5	379	603	360	650	2,349	2,349	4,565	
... { Unaided ...	13	691	...	...	...	67	4,293	4,360	
Upper primary ...	198	9,943	4,306	12,920	2,188	9,445	3,973	32,822	
Lower ..	5,647	124,955	3,259	45,376	5,454	1,76,792	50,368	2,81,240	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	40	1,496	34,770	696	594	8,934	30,152	75,056	
Total ...	6,025	151,293	66,402	75,717	13,559	3,34,790	1,50,550	6,41,108	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High ... { Government ...	5	1,143	Rs. 7,602	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 850	24,497	Rs. 2,217	Rs. 30,356	
Aided ...	5	735	2,423	132	405	7,787	6,542	17,289	
Unaided ...	7	1,558	...	...	...	16,020	8,754	24,774	
Middle English ... { Government ...	4	240	...	2,159	...	510	275	2,944	
Aided ...	28	1,799	5,823	4,224	928	6,690	10,293	35,834	
Unaided ...	5	204	...	...	...	554	1,186	1,740	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	19	1,145	784	4,350	982	2,800	510	9,228	
Aided ...	18	989	902	2,000	342	3,038	1,518	7,857	
Unaided ...	4	219	...	...	...	440	252	692	
Upper primary ...	211	9,329	9,818	8,366	908	12,300	22,822	84,394	
Lower ...	2,951	61,183	13,093	23,140	2,041	1,04,945	13,232	1,50,400	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	18	246	1,165	1,165	...	...	2,080	5,510	
Total ...	3,275	78,800	30,801	40,051	6,646	1,79,372	70,607	3,12,877	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	5	1,006	10,379	...	48	10,000	1,829	28,850	
Aided ...	2	172	1,245	...	...	1,255	2,054	4,554	
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... { Government ...	24	1,704	8,358	...	904	1,095	19,620	30,883	
Aided ...	2	48	...	...	...	30	133	103	
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular { Government ...	17	1,110	4,318	...	298	1,105	407	6,128	
Aided ...	16	912	3,133	...	547	1,574	1,484	6,736	
Unaided ...	1	51	...	...	...	...	144	144	
Upper primary ...	108	5,102	10,272	...	525	4,369	12,543	27,700	
Lower ...	1,917	52,269	44,240	...	521	30,044	24,827	1,05,632	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	32	252	7,103	...	...	4	1,933	9,040	
Total ...	2,124	62,716	80,048	...	2,843	62,076	64,978	2,19,845	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	3	641	5,813	...	...	13,296	8	10,107	
Aided ...	6	733	4,351	...	675	7,440	3,230	15,696	
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... { Government ...	3	148	320	564	...	633	59	1,576	
Aided ...	31	1,792	2,637	6,421	...	4,503	8,001	22,122	
Unaided ...	5	205	...	...	...	190	1,464	1,654	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	13	503	2,909	346	368	1,070	15	3,638	
Aided ...	29	1,326	2,446	4,040	150	1,070	6,080	13,801	
Unaided ...	3	103	...	...	...	64	302	420	
Upper primary ...	284	8,078	2,267	10,040	1,777	8,453	3,789	26,926	
Lower ...	5,956	86,950	3,186	22,736	687	1,74,811	37,065	2,38,485	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	29	339	18,200	668	...	1,217	980	21,155	
Total ...	6,262	100,824	39,210	47,987	3,635	2,12,101	61,653	3,64,546	

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

High ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	1	105	...	...	...	...	2,590	3,590	
Middle English ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	7	525	...	...	...	...	4,717	4,717	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	2	103	981	...	...	...	13	904	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	11	463	...	...	...	110	3,144	3,254	
Upper primary ...	53	1,663	551	...	...	255	5,736	6,543	
Lower ...	1,239	15,574	1,569	...	...	45,688	6,836	54,093	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III) ...	1	10	965	...	...	...	65	1,030	
Total ...	1,334	18,463	4,066	...	...	46,053	23,101	73,220	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

SUMMARY.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.	
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
High	{ Government ...	59	16,029	1,09,478	1,100	5,919	8,35,734	20,370	5,32,601	
	{ Aided ...	179	26,837	91,903	944	9,877	3,04,097	1,08,308	5,15,029	
	{ Unaided ...	131	33,439	...	...	...	4,28,084	1,53,034	5,81,718	
Middle English	{ Government ...	22	2,163	17,490	5,601	975	20,012	2,058	55,136	
	{ Aided ...	604	42,078	29,963	* 1,14,680	7,742	1,79,180	1,80,574	5,12,148	
	{ Unaided ...	212	13,590	...	...	...	38,793	58,375	97,167	
Middle vernacular	{ Government ...	184	11,257	9,728	38,640	5,344	30,474	4,445	89,631	
	{ Aided ...	828	45,583	52,023	65,776	8,133	1,37,345	95,414	3,59,291	
	{ Unaided ...	139	7,708	...	...	...	15,205	20,009	35,334	
Upper primary	...	3,874	146,867	69,021	1,32,208	12,073	2,06,751	1,38,746	5,58,793	
Lower	...	46,446	1,031,010	1,37,544	2,60,244	20,848	14,20,800	4,39,707	23,18,178	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instructions as in Education General Table III)	...	340	8,354	2,38,834	11,002	1,339	61,213	97,641	4,10,019	
Total	...	53,012	1,386,133	8,10,474	6,60,244	72,245	31,88,247	13,18,741	60,64,951	

N.B.—The figures, in the above table are for schools for native boys only.
 Government schools include schools managed by District or Municipal Boards.
 * Exclusive of Rs. 380 paid from District Fund to an unaided school.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 21st NOVEMBER 1893.

RESOLUTION—No. 2659.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1892-93.

Read also the Resolution of Government on the Report for the year 1891-92.

THE Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1892-93 is submitted by Dr. C. A. Martin, who received charge on the 27th December 1892 on the retirement of

Preliminary.

Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Officiating Director of Public Instruction. Under the standing orders of Government the present year's Report should be one of a general and summary character, but the Director explains that owing to a call for special information made by Government in the Resolution on last year's Report, he has been obliged in some respects to depart from the standing orders.

2. There has been an increase in the numbers of pupils under instruction, viz., from 1,392,371 to 1,400,067 in public institutions, and a decrease from 139,594 to 134,989

Number under instruction.

in private or indigenous institutions. On the whole, the number of pupils has increased from 1,531,965 to 1,535,056. At the same time the aggregate number of public institutions has decreased from 53,956 to 53,131, and private or indigenous institutions from 13,868 to 13,473. Among the schools classed as "Public Institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has decreased from 43,972 to 41,697, and the number of unaided schools has risen from 9,984 to 11,434. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education has increased from 202,510 to 207,192, while the number in primary schools, upper and lower taken together, has slightly fallen, viz., from 1,123,560 to 1,123,225, the upper primary having gained almost as many pupils as the lower primary have lost. The figures for lower primary schools for five years are given below:—

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271

The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the Educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the conventional rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars on the Educational returns 1,431,528 are boys and 103,528 girls. Hence of all boys of a school-going age, 26·2, and of all girls of a school-going age, 1·9 per cent. are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·2 and 1·7, respectively. While it thus appears that one boy in every four throughout these Provinces is receiving instruction of some kind in schools, public or private, the table given in paragraph 12 of the Director's report shows great differences in the degrees of educational progress attained in the various districts and divisions. According to the figures given in that table, Hooghly shows 63·8 of the boys of a school-going age as actually at school against 42·6 in the 24-Parganas; Balasore shows 48·2 per cent. against 27·8 per cent. in Puri, while Cuttack shows 33·8 per cent. of its boys at school in 1892-93 against 43·3 in the preceding year. Patna gives 31·9 per cent. against half that ratio (15·8) in the neighbouring district of Gaya and 11·1 in Shahabad. Assuming the correctness of the figures, the great disparity in educational progress between the different districts and divisions might be accounted for by differences in material comfort or in the habits of the people, or in the varying degrees of interest in the subject and of energy displayed by the local educational and district officers. The point is one which may with advantage be considered in future Reports. When the cause is ascertained the remedy can be applied.

The following statement taken from the Commissioners' divisional Reports shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age in each division of the Lower Provinces:—

Division.	Percentage of boys at school to total number of boys of school-going age.		
Burdwan	51.6
Chittagong	45.2
Orissa	35.9
Presidency	30.1
Dacca	29.6
Chota Nagpur	16.7
Patna	15.2
Rajshahi	14.5
Bhagalpur	13

3. The not Government expenditure for the year was less than the sanctioned estimates by Rs. 2,791. In the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 there was an excess of expenditure over receipts to the extent of Rs. 55,115 and Rs. 33,679, respectively. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, such as the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 96,45,408, as compared with Rs. 93,52,000 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 2,93,408. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased from Rs. 24,96,000 to Rs. 23,87,906, or by Rs. 1,08,094. Expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, decreased from Rs. 36,29,000 to Rs. 34,66,457, or by Rs. 1,62,543, while expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 57,23,000 to Rs. 61,79,000, or by more than four-and-a-half lakhs. This is a satisfactory feature in the year's retrospect. Collegiate education cost less by Rs. 11,265, secondary education cost more by Rs. 1,19,810, primary education by Rs. 35,853, and female education by Rs. 1,10,086, of which the share from private sources came to Rs. 1,06,000. Under primary education District Funds contributed Rs. 45,000 less, which, however, was due to the fact that uncashed cheques, though issued, were not included in the accounts of the year. Under female education they contributed Rs. 2,000 more than in the preceding year. Municipal funds contributed under the two heads Rs. 8,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure by Municipalities on secondary is still more than 50 per cent. in excess of that on primary education, which means that children who cannot pay for education are refused it in order that those children who can pay may receive it gratuitously. This is not as it should be, and the authorities should see to it that the remedy is applied on all suitable occasions.

4. Mr. Tawney, as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, made a tour extending over 17 days in the month of August 1892, during which he visited the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Hooghly, and inspected colleges and schools, and held conferences with District Officers. Dr. Martin made a tour of 40 days during the months of January, February and March 1893, and visited the Sibpur, Hooghly and Midnapore Colleges, as well as the Reformatory school at Hazaribagh and training schools. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
Inspectors	5	157	5	168
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors	9	143	9	131
European Inspectors	2	65	2	67
Deputy Inspectors	44	169	44	161
Sub-Inspectors	193	208	198	219

Rai Radhika Prasana Mookerjee Bahadoor spent 152 days on tour and visited 251 schools, Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, spent 158 days and visited 194 schools, Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, 176 days and visited 193 schools, and Mr. Stack 64 days out of 182 days during which he was in charge of the Bihar Circle. These officers did specially good work in their circles. Babu Beni Madhav De did not spend the prescribed period on tour; he inspected only 115 schools, and did not distribute his tours judiciously. Maulvi Abdul Karim should be called upon to explain his neglect to visit the important Musalman district of Chittagong. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha's excuse for falling so much short of the prescribed touring period is inadequate and unsatisfactory. The periods spent on tour by the Deputy Inspectors have fallen short of the prescribed limit—150 days—in two instances only. It is gratifying to find that the work of all the Deputy Inspectors, so far as touring is concerned, has been satisfactory. The Sub-Inspectors have *on an average* exceeded the prescribed number of days (200) to be spent on tour in all the Divisions. Dr. Martin explains the reasons of their shortcomings in the case of officers who have not been on tour for the full period prescribed. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the action taken by the Director in reducing, from class VI on Rs. 100 to class VII on Rs. 75 for one year, Babu Brajaballab Maitra, Sub-Inspector of Burdwan, who had been severely censured year after year, without any real effect, for want of activity. Other Sub-Inspectors who have fallen short of the standard work without sufficient excuse, such as Babu Sarada Prasad Ghose and Babu Anada Prasad Chatterji of Malda, Babu Hara Mohan Ray and Babu Bal Krishna Das of Gaya, should be warned and severely censured. On the other hand, the good work done by the Sub-Inspectors as a body, and especially by Babus Suros Chandra Sarkar and Siva Sankar Lal, is noticed with satisfaction. Last year 921 chief gurus and inspecting pandits paid 280,916 visits to schools: average 305. This year 750 of them paid 248,008 visits: average 331. Chief gurus have their own patshallas to look after, and cannot therefore devote much time to the inspection of those in their neighbourhood. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Dr. Martin that this system should be wholly discontinued, and inspecting pandits should be substituted for chief gurus.

5. *District Boards*.—The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the District Boards generally took an important share in the work of education, in the preparation of educational estimates, conducting of lower primary examinations, in discussing and deciding on suggestions from the Circle Inspector and the Director, in framing rules for expansion of primary education and in other ways, and that where formerly much friction and mismanagement were reported there is now co-operation and efficiency. In the Presidency Circle the District Boards have worked in harmony with the Education Department and given due consideration to the opinions of the officers of the Department as coming from experts. The District Boards in the Burdwan Division have made a considerable advance in knowledge and experience and in capacity for work. The appointment of the Deputy Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the District Boards has given general satisfaction, and, owing to their being also on the Educational Sub-Committees, friction has nearly entirely ceased. The District Boards of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Howrah, as well as those of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and Champaran, were late in sending in their annual reports. The Chairmen of the Boards in question will again be reminded through the Commissioners of their responsibilities for such matters of routine business. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between the Boards and the Department have been cordial: from the Dacca and Patna Divisions no case of friction is reported. There was no friction worth noticing in the Chittagong Division. The District Boards of Bhagalpur and Chittagong took special measures to encourage education of a secular kind among the Mussalman community. From Orissa a complaint comes that some of the Local Boards of Cuttack, instead of remitting money invariably through the post-office, make payments sometimes in cash, and "much being left to the Local Board's office, delays in payment are the consequence." This practice should be put a stop to.

6. The number of colleges stands at 34, the same as last year, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 7, and Unaided 15. The students on the lists are returned as 5,443

instead of 5,225 as last year—a variation of no significance. The Aided colleges have, taken together, gained 70 students. The Government colleges show a decrease of 133 students. The Midnapore College had 39 instead of 46 youths under instruction. The Unaided institutions have attracted 288 more than last year. The variations in the number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915
Percentage of success . . .	24	50	43	40	67
First Arts	629	996	693	1,011	830
Percentage of success . . .	27	36	36	44	37
Bachelors of Arts	366	399	231	280	301
Percentage of success . . .	34	40	29	24	25
Bachelors of Law	187	254	128	48	148
Percentage of success . . .	52	70	63	27	47
Masters of Arts	62	57	46	54	...
Percentage of success . . .	50	45	36	46	...

7. A comparison of the tables shows that out of 3,766 youths reading on the 31st December 1892 for the F. A. Examination, so many as 2,216 attended the examination: the proportion was lowest in aided colleges. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 44 to 37. In Government colleges the percentage was 44, in aided colleges 36, and in unaided colleges 36. The most successful unaided maffassal college was the Jagannath College, Dacca, which sent up 172 candidates, of whom 61 passed. Among the candidates for the B. A. degree, the percentage of success increased from 24 to 25. Comparing the groups of colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	29	54	34
Aided	19	45	23
Unaided	18	28	20
Total	21	42	25

Of the 118 candidates for Mastership of Arts 54 passed as compared with 46 out of 128 last year.

The suggestion made by Government in paragraph 7 of the Resolution on last year's Education Report, that the University authorities should make efforts to secure uniformity of standard by continuity in the examining body, was referred to the Syndicate by the Director of Public Instruction. That body have replied that they are very sensible of the importance of attaining and of preserving uniformity in the standard of examination, but they think that the present system secures this as far as is practically possible, while at the same time it enables the Syndicate to exercise a control in the matter which it is desirable they should retain.

8. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has decreased from Rs. 7,07,104 to Rs. 6,95,839, or by Rs. 11,265; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 2,92,686 to Rs. 2,79,570; and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,38,835 to Rs. 1,36,159. The charge on Provincial revenues is nearly 40 per cent. of the total expenditure and amounts to more than the Provincial Government outlay on primary education. During the year the cost of each student to Government has decreased in Government Colleges from Rs. 147-13 to Rs. 145-11. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 126-11-6 to Rs. 124-0-11 per head. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	124	138	129	127	124
The Government share thereof	50	55	52	52	50

9. The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature Course has risen this year from 967 to 987, while that of the students of the B or Science Course increased from 182 to 220. The increase in the former case has been two per cent.; in the

latter about 21 ; thus showing the growing popularity of the B Course. On the other hand the percentage of success is 21 in the A Course and 42 in the B Course.

10. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds. Rs.	Private funds. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1888-89	...	2,313	200,124	6,01,589	19,34,506
1889-90		2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672
1890-91		2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859
1891-92		2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904
1892-93		2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642
					26,83,135

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have advanced from 2,285 in 1891-92 to 2,326 in 1892-93, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 194,178 to 198,270, or by 2·1 per cent. There has been a decrease of one school in High English Schools, but a gain of 1,158 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 887, while Middle Vernacular schools have increased by 17 and their pupils by 2,047. In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,285 schools was Rs. 26,82,750, of which Rs. 5,94,846 were contributed from public funds, and Rs. 20,87,904 were raised from private sources. This year Rs. 5,90,493 were raised from public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 4,353, and Rs. 20,92,642 from private funds, or an increase of Rs. 4,738. The increase in the number of schools without a corresponding increase in the expenditure from public funds is no doubt a subject of congratulation, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the economy exercised in the distribution of grants-in-aid by the Education Department, as well as the District Boards, has had an entirely wholesome effect. At the University Entrance Examination, 2,915 boys passed out of 4,365 candidates against 1,626 boys out of 4,046 candidates in 1892. The number of candidates increased from 4,046 to 4,365, or by 8 per cent. only; the number passed has risen from 1,626 to 2,915, or by 80 per cent. The percentage of successful candidates from schools was 25 in 1889, rose to 50 in the next year, fell off to 40 in the two following years, and has now reached 67. Judging from general results, and from the fact that many schools known to be inefficient obtained a fair measure of success, Dr. Martin has reason for thinking that the last examination was a particularly easy one, and this is said to be the general belief everywhere. The relative position of the different classes of schools remains the same as before, institutions under public management standing at the top, with 81 per cent. of their candidates passed, the Aided schools next with 66 per cent., and the Unaided schools last, with 59 per cent.

11. The results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations are better than those of the preceding year. The percentage of success has risen from 52 to 63. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the result of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination is more satisfactory than that of the preceding year, the percentage of success having increased from 50 to 57. His Honour sees much reason in the Director's views expressed in the last part of paragraph 59 of the Report that the vernacular schools of the Dacca Division are being stifled owing to the scholarships being awarded in that division on the aggregate marks obtained, so that students even with a smattering of English get a great advantage over the vernacular candidates, and will be prepared to consider the question when proposals are submitted in a definite form.

12. In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Education Report for the year 1891-92, the Director of Public Instruction has inserted in paragraph 60 of his Report a table showing the progress made in drawing in those Entrance schools in which drawing-masters have been appointed. Out of 13 pupils from nine schools who took up drawing, only two passed, both of whom came from the Hare School, while one candidate passed from the Bogra zilla school which is not provided with a drawing-master. The results are disappointing. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, accepts the Director's view that the giving of due importance to the subject by taking the marks gained in it into account in the award of junior scholarships will in time give it a value which will force it into notice.

13. Almost every high school under the department is supplied with

Physical training. a gymnastic teacher, one teacher sometimes working in a group of schools, two or three months at a time in each school of the group. Many high English schools under private management have followed the example of the zilla schools according to their resources. The middle and primary schools mostly satisfy themselves with indigenous games which, though not costly in their apparatus, are none the less useful in promoting muscular development. The Boards of Nadia and Midnapore are making commendable efforts to introduce physical training in middle and primary schools, and other Boards might follow their example with advantage. It is noticed with satisfaction that Mr. Growse at Faridpur, Mr. Greer at Tippera, Mr. Oldham, the Commissioner of Chittagong, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Chota Nagpur organised inter-school cricket and football matches which they encouraged by their presence, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that kindly sympathy like this will do much to popularise games among the pupils. The Society for the higher training of young men, for which a grant of Rs. 100 a month was sanctioned during the year, has given prominence to the question of physical training, but nothing practical has yet been done.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that the Director reports there has been a perceptible change for the better in the *morale* of school-boys, and that serious breaches of discipline and offences against morality were in most divisions very rare (paragraph 61), but His Honour at the same time notices that some very disgraceful cases of breach of discipline and of disrespect towards teachers and other constituted authorities occurred in Noakhali and Backergunge. Many high English schools possess debating clubs, in which students meet for self-improvement, under the presidency of one or other of the teachers. If properly controlled such clubs serve an useful purpose.

15. The importance of boarding-houses as a powerful factor in promoting school discipline has not been lost sight of. Most Government institutions have attached boarding-houses, in which the pupils live under the charge of one or more of the resident teachers. Schools under private management follow the example of Government schools, whenever their means allow and the exigencies of the localities require such establishments.

16. The fluctuations in the number of the boys receiving primary education during the last five years are shown in the following statement :—

			Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	...	...	3,077	115,485	44,854	952,126
1889-90	...	...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	...	...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	...	...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	..	...	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204

There was a steady advance in the numbers of upper primary schools and pupils, while there was a loss of 1,090 lower primary schools and of 4,672 pupils. The fluctuations in the numerical statistics of lower primary schools originated, as explained by Dr. Martin, from different causes, viz., the state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods or drought—in fact all the agricultural circumstances of the year; but, allowing for these considerations, it is still unsatisfactory to find that there has been little or no progress in primary education during the past five years. In a country in which only one boy in every four of a school-going age is learning to read and write and the other three are absolutely illiterate, the statistics of primary education ought not to show merely a few more one year and a few less the next, but they should show increases in all years. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the opinion that the loss in primary education during the year points to a decline in efficiency and activity of the inspecting staff, and thinks that, if more money were spent throughout the Province in this branch of education as pointed out in the Resolution on last year's Report, the result would be increased numbers at school. Sir Antony MacDonnell entirely concurs in the remarks made in paragraphs 10 and 15 of the Resolution on last year's Report on this subject.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table:—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools ...	97,766	1,06,741	1,77,910	1,64,003	2,75,676	2,70,744
Non-stipendiary schools ...	34,075	30,474	2,91,170	2,62,557	3,23,245	2,93,031
Schools abolished before the close of the year ...	3,877	2,857	7,569	8,900	11,376	11,757
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	12,263	14,187	78,474	78,265	90,737	92,452
Examination charges ...	1,036	1,147	12,203	11,680	13,239	12,827
Scholarships and prizes ...	7,376	9,652	26,068	27,762	33,444	37,414
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,008	7,008	1,011	1,787	8,017	9,331
Other payments ...	8,333	8,715	23,361	21,609	31,694	30,324
Total ...	1,69,662	1,81,317	6,17,766	5,76,563	7,87,428	7,57,180
Allotment ...	1,78,798	1,87,372	6,23,300	6,22,351	8,02,098	8,09,723
Savings ...	9,136	6,056	5,534	45,788	14,670	51,843

The expenditure from Provincial revenues upon stipendiary schools has increased from Rs. 97,766 to Rs. 1,06,741, while that upon non-stipendiary schools has diminished from Rs. 32,075 to Rs. 30,474. The total district fund expenditure was Rs. 5,76,563 against Rs. 6,17,766, and the savings out of the allotted grants amounted to Rs. 45,788 against Rs. 5,534 for the preceding year. Regarding this large saving the Director explains that the figures of expenditure for the year 1892-93 do not include *uncashed cheques*, and these in many districts came to large amounts.

The direct expenditure on primary schools, including the charges for those abolished during the year, was Rs. 5,75,532, or 76 per cent. of the total against Rs. 6,10,297, or 78·5 per cent. in the preceding year. This means that comparatively larger sums were expended during the year under report on such indirect heads as chief gurus, scholarships, prizes, buildings, furniture, &c.

The number of stipendiary schools aided from the primary fund has remained much the same as in the previous year, viz., 6,252 against 6,244, while that of non-stipendiary schools has declined from 34,490 to 31,890, owing partly, as stated above, to the introduction of a minimum allowance for rewards.

The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls was raised from Rs. 24,984 to Rs. 32,916. This is satisfactory as indicating that Municipalities are becoming more alive to the importance of providing for the education of the poor. Dr. Martin says that there is a diversity of practice with regard to the administration of these grants; in some Municipalities they are made over to the department for expenditure; in others they are distributed by the Commissioners themselves without consulting the Department. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in thinking that the former practice should be enforced: for unless this is done, much of the money will be frittered away, or left unspent.

The views of Government as to the financial responsibility of Municipalities in regard to primary education were defined during the year. The principle adopted was that Municipalities should provide for the primary education of at least half the boys of a school-going age within their areas. It was calculated that this would cost them on an average about 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income, and it was decided that those municipalities which were unable to set aside so large a proportion of their funds during the current year should receive assistance from Government. In future it is hoped that all municipalities will make arrangements to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect. The result of this policy when carried out will be a considerable increase in the funds set apart for primary schools, and a corresponding increase in the number of schools and of pupils attending them. The Chairmen of municipalities have been recommended to take measures for opening the required number of schools from the 1st April 1894.

When due provision has been made for the required number of primary schools, but not before, any further sum which a municipality is desirous of expending on secondary education can be so devoted.

17. The following table exhibits by divisions the apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools, and the direct expenditure upon them:—

Primary schools.

DIVISIONS.	Allotment.	EXPENDITURE.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		COST PER SCHOOL.		COST PER PUPIL.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency ...	85,574	19,929	58,714	410	3,482	16,071	109,739	48'6	15'1	19'4	8'5
Calcutta ...	9,172	877	6,098	13	182	717	8,505	67	37'9	19'5	12'9
Burdwan ...	1,16,036	31,105	60,157	725	7,000	28,785	209,101	42'8	7'56	18'57	4'81
Rajshahi ...	77,073	21,921	44,793	421	2,224	14,087	55,457	52	28'1	24'5	12'8
Dacca ...	80,351	23,822	44,390	500	4,063	20,730	96,299	40'2	10'9	18'3	7'3
Chittagong ...	70,015	17,641	30,476	423	4,627	17,169	101,328	41'7	6'6	16'4	4'6
Patna ...	95,216	16,441	48,475	177	4,982	8,816	108,687	92'9	6'7	29'8	7'1
Bhagalpur ...	66,144	13,478	33,664	187	1,874	8,011	43,664	72	18'1	26'9	12'6
Chota Nagpur ...	61,818	7,218	44,280	84	1,623	4,240	45,616	76'8	27'2	27'3	15'5
Orissa ...	40,948	11,768	25,298	244	3,302	6,643	53,139	48'1	7'6	28'1	7'5
Orissa Tributary ...	2,800	60	1,569	1	134	18	1,672	60	12'5	53'3	15
Mahala.											
Total	7,21,647	1,61,308	3,98,464	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50	11'4	21'2	7'7

The ratio of expenditure on the two classes of institutions, upper and lower primary, varies from district to district, the rule being that as the payment-by-result system is more largely introduced in the districts of a division, the cost of upper primaries increases proportionately.

In paragraph 74 of his Report the Director has given a table showing the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and comparing their relative positions with reference to the progress made in this respect.

The table has been recast in conformity with the wishes of Government as expressed in paragraph 17 of the Resolution on the last Annual Report. There are now two standards of comparison—one based on the stages of progress attained, and the other on the number of pupils in the different stages of primary instruction put together. The former may be called the merit-mark system, determined as before by assigning five marks to each pupil in the upper primary or the highest stage, three marks for each pupil in the lower primary stage, and one mark for each pupil who reads printed books. These marks roughly represent the years a pupil of average intelligence takes to reach the different stages. The second test compares the progress of the different districts by ascertaining the ratio of the number of pupils in the primary stages to the total population of school-going age. To this second test allusion has been made in a few remarks entered at the foot of the statement, but no attempt is made to explain the extraordinary difference between the percentages between different districts of the same division and between different divisions. Why is it that 47 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age are undergoing primary education in the Burdwan Division and only 24 per cent. in Dacca, and why again is it that 26 per cent. of the boys of the Patna district are at primary schools and only 7·8 per cent. of them in Shahabad?

18. The standard of the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for boys, *i.e.*, candidates from upper primary schools, including private students as given in the table in paragraph 80 of the report, shows the result more favourable than in the preceding year. Out of 2,460 schools which sent up pupils to this examination, 1,694, or 68·8 per cent., were successful, against 1,493 out of 2,381, or 62·7 per cent., in the year before. The results of the corresponding Lower Primary Scholarship examination show that the number of competing schools increased from 10,001 to 10,597, but that of successful schools declined from 7,244 to 6,923, or from 72·4 to 65·3. The percentage has gone down in almost all the Divisions, and the cause of this decline should be more carefully looked into by the Inspectors and their subordinates.

Mr. Stack, Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, writes:—

“Another very important consideration arises here connected with the variation of the maximum limit of rewards that can be earned by gurus in different districts. In Patna, Muzaffarpur, and some others this has been fixed at Rs. 40, whereas elsewhere in the Division it exceeds that limit. It has been found that there are gurus within the area restricted to the forty-rupee maximum who could earn this maximum fully, or very nearly by successful results obtained at *situ* and examinations by the *A* and *B* standards only, and who therefore are averse to the additional trouble and expense involved in attending distant examinations at lower primary centres, where no further reward is to be gained. Hence this circumstance

operates adversely in some cases to the attainment of a high standard of results, and the question of the maximum is worthy, therefore, of further consideration by District Boards, who might in consultation arrive at a suitable scale of maximum reward, which would constitute an *inter-Board maximum for the Division.*"

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks this proposal may be adopted—at all events as a provisional arrangement, especially as measures are being taken to hold the lower primary examinations in the districts of each division with the same set of questions.

Dr. Martin writes—

"It would seem that in some districts non-stipendiary upper primary schools are not admitted to the reward examination beyond the standards A and B, the two lowest in a primary school. This does not seem equitable, and it sets a premium on poor work by holding out no encouragement for anything higher. Thus in the 24-Parganas, upper primary schools have declined, owing, as the Deputy Inspector says, to the wholesale withdrawal of fixed stipends from them, and to the rule that they must not earn rewards by any standards higher than A and B. There are four well-defined stages of progress in a fully organised primary school, viz., the A and the B standards, the lower primary scholarship standard, and the upper primary standard; and it is highly desirable that each standard should have an adequate value set upon it. If payment is made for the two lowest stages only, few gurus will attempt to raise their schools to a higher level, when the chief incentive for higher work is gone."

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director that in the case of upper primaries the question of fixing a maximum should be restricted to the A and B standards only, and that every guru of a non-stipendiary upper primary school, who passes pupils by the higher standards, should be rewarded with additional grants. The adoption of this principle will, His Honour trusts, have the effect of raising the tone of these pathshalas.

19. Under the head of Special Instruction are included training schools for teachers and all institutions for professional, technical and industrial education. The number of training schools for masters, mistresses and gurus advanced from 205 to 267 and their pupils from 1,943 to 2,382, and it is satisfactory to notice that this advance was chiefly in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions, in which primary education is very backward. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 83,198 to Rs. 84,597, or by Rs. 1,399, while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,16,703 to Rs. 1,13,380. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the Government training schools for masters increased from Rs. 67,485 to Rs. 70,591. This is to a great extent due to the employment of drawing-masters and the opening, for the first time during the year, of drawing classes with the necessary apparatus in these institutions.

The results of the Vernacular Mastership examination for pupils of first and second grade training schools and for private candidates show 444 as having successfully passed out of 621 candidates, but are somewhat less favourable than last year: only 110 men have been granted first grade certificates after the three years' course and may be regarded as having cost Rs. 65,211 or Rs. 593 each. From the figures supplied, it appears that in 1,012 middle vernacular schools for boys and girls there were only 895 head-masters (this results from one man having under the Circle system to look after two or three schools in some instances) and 1,872 other teachers. It is satisfactory to observe that of the former no less than 700 were holders of Vernacular Mastership Examination Certificates, and no less than 1,330 of the latter might be regarded as having certificates of competency, while the rest were remnants of the old class teachers or local men employed on low pay. Of 3,550 head-gurus in upper primary schools, 2,629 may be regarded as having ample qualifications, and of 1,298 junior gurus, 602, together with a proportion of 569 others, may also be held to be competent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director that there is no difficulty in finding locally all the teachers who are needed for schools of this class.

In paragraph 19 of the Resolution on the report for the year 1891-92, directions were given to "have the whole system of these (training) schools carefully reviewed by the Inspectors." After quoting the opinions expressed by Mr. Prothero, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, Dr. Martin observes:—

"I think the training schools in Calcutta and Dacca might be converted into *training colleges* somewhat upon the lines suggested by Babu Dina Nath Sen, and I believe this could be done without increasing expenditure. The school at Hooghly, in spite of its apparent popularity, might be gradually reduced from its present status, and in a few years it might be abandoned

altogether, its teaching staff being absorbed into the establishments of zilla schools. The schools at Rangpur, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack might remain somewhat as they are for some years to come. In these outlying places there is still a need of schools of the kind for the training of teachers who may be employed either as head pandits of middle class schools or as inspecting pandits to help to supervise the work done in the upper and lower primary schools. As regards the school at Chittagong a difficulty arises. On the one hand it might be regarded as a necessity from its being situated in such an outlying district; on the other the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong in referring to its loss of numbers (from 67 to 51) remarks: 'This is due not to the unpopularity of the school, but to its unusual success at the final examinations during the last two years, when it turned out more pandits than the Division had need of. The supply having exceeded the demand, there was a dead-lock in appointments producing a discouraging effect.' The opinion of the Commissioner of the Division is summed up in the following words:—'A training school in this Division, except in the Hill Tracts, is now an anachronism.'

An expression of Sir Alfred Croft's opinion in the matter will be awaited.

The scheme of attaching guru classes to certain middle schools in each district is said to have worked with varying success in the different circles and divisions. Altogether 1,171 gurus are reported to have received some kind of education in middle class schools at a cost of Rs. 6,473. Of these, only 91 were subsequently able to pass any departmental examinations, so that for each pass obtained (a Middle Vernacular pass being the highest) about Rs. 70 were paid by Government. Dr. Martin does not approve this system. He considers that the question is one upon which the special opinion of each experienced inspecting officer of the Department should be obtained. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be furnished with a special report on the subject.

20. The "Other schools of special instruction," including all institutions and departments teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools and other schools of a special character, are shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	EXPENDITURE.						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.			Cost to Public Funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Law—											
Government Law Schools	6	57	71	—469	.....	.....	7,162	479	7,172	.....	161 2 0
Municipal ditto	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	251	.....	62 12 0
Unaided ditto	7	427	439	.....	.....	.....	19,394	525	19,919	.....	47 8 7
Total Law Schools	14	488	494	—469	.....	.....	26,807	1,004	27,342	.....	55 5 6
II. Medicine—											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	281	338	1,71,008	.....	.....	16,758	.....	1,91,306	516 9 5	563 2 9
Government Medical Schools.	4	746	769	91,461	.....	.....	14,029	1,612	1,11,102	118 14 11	144 7 7
Unaided ditto	5	618	575	.....	.....	.....	11,559	2,106	13,665	.....	23 11 10
Total Medical Schools	10	1,645	1,682	2,60,069	.....	.....	40,346	3,718	3,16,133	158 2 11	187 15 2
III. Engineering—											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	1	278	228	52,150	.....	.....	10,592	.....	62,742	229 11 7	275 2 11
Government Survey Schools.	3	475	472	6,828	.....	.....	7,732	.....	14,560	14 7 5	30 13 6
Unaided ditto	1	11	10	.....	.....	.....	52	32	84	.....	8 6 4
Total Engineering Schools	5	764	710	58,978	.....	.....	18,376	32	77,386	83 1 0	108 15 10
IV. Art and Industry—											
Government School of Art.	1	198	197	25,171	.....	.....	4,751	.....	29,922	127 12 4	151 14 2
Government Industrial School.	3	29	33	2,056	.....	.....	.....	1,421	3,477	64 4 0	108 10 6
Board ditto	6	196	171	1,205	7,506	.....	585	2,343	11,739	51 7 5	68 9 5
Aided ditto	7	294	334	1,542	650	390	950	3,700	7,232	7 11 8	21 10 5
Unaided ditto	5	198	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,790	16,790	.....	89 4 11
Total Art Schools	22	915	922	29,974	8,246	390	6,246	24,254	61,150	41 14 0	75 0 0
V. Other Schools of Special Instruction—											
Government School	1	21	20	.....	.....	298	.....	.....	298	.....	14 14 4
Municipal	7	264	245	643	86	157	426	3,516	4,828	3 9 10	19 11 3
Unaided	5	161	149	.....	.....	.....	215	411	626	.....	4 3 2
Total	13	447	414	613	86	455	641	3,927	5,752	2 13 9	13 14 8

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions:—

YEAR.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,290	661	863	569	3,926
1892-93	488	1,515	764	915	447	4,159

The decrease in the number of Law students continues. One reason is the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and Pleaderships examinations, and another is that students have begun to see that the native Bar is already crowded. The increase in the number of medical pupils is attributable to the opening of a new school in the Dacca Division. One of the Homoeopathic schools in Calcutta, which was returned last year, has not been returned this year. The total expenditure of the Medical College was Rs. 1,91,366 against Rs. 2,05,206 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,758 against Rs. 12,140 were raised from fees, and the rest paid by Government. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor notes with much satisfaction the increase in the number of students of the "Engineering" and "Arts and Industry" classes which Sir Antony MacDonnell like Sir Charles Elliott desires heartily to encourage. So great is the demand for trained apprentices in the Sibpur College now-a-days, that it is sometimes unavoidable to issue certificates before the complete course has been gone through. The Principal writes—

"As a consequence of my inability to supply fully qualified men for vacant appointments, I have been compelled to recommend partially trained men * * *. As many as 39 partial certificates have been issued (during the year under report) to apprentices who accepted employment before the completion of their full course. This shows that the demand for the class of labour is greater than our present supply, and I hope that the attainments of the partially trained men will be found to be up to the standard of the appointments they have been recommended for."

The number of students admitted to the Engineer class was 41 against 28, and that to the apprentice class was 66 against 33. The total admission during the year was 107 against 61 in the preceding year. At the B.E. and L.E. Examinations held in July 1892, 14 candidates competed, of whom 6 or 43 per cent. passed, against 5 in the preceding year. The number of candidates in the F.E. Examination was 14, of whom 11 or 79 per cent. were successful against 4 in the year before.

The proposal to establish an artizan class is under consideration, but no arrangements can be made unless more accommodation is provided in the College. The European students of the College are encouraged to join the Volunteer corps. The College corps was amalgamated during the year with that of the East Indian Railway and formed into an Engineer Company. A class for photography has recently been opened. The total expenditure of the College, exclusive of the workshop, was Rs. 62,742, of which Rs. 10,592 were raised from fees and the rest paid by Government. Of the 43 pupils in the Cuttack Survey School on the 31st March 1893, 23 only were natives of Orissa. The decrease in the number of Uriya students is attributed to the lack of efficient practical training, for want of which even passed students, it is said, are found to be almost useless when they are first taken into Government service, so that, in times when there is a normal demand (for passed students), difficulty is experienced in obtaining employment. The Lieutenant-Governor does not accept this explanation. The difficulties in connection with practical training are no greater in Cuttack than in the Dacca Survey School, where the number of pupils rose from 268 to 318, and where the demand for passed students exceeds the supply. In Orissa, which was recently brought under survey, there ought to be no want of demand for surveyors. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Directors of Survey and of Land Records might with advantage visit this and other survey schools and offer such suggestions as may be necessary to increase

their efficiency. The School of Art, in which the artistic and decorative industries of Bengal are concentrated, more than maintained its position by attracting 198 pupils against 181 in the preceding year. The school was removed to the new premises in Chowringhee during the year. Seven students of the school were employed during the year as teachers of drawing, and three as draftsmen, in the Indian and Geological Museums. Arrangements were also made with the Office of the Survey of India for a number of specially trained students to be admitted annually as probationers in the drawing office, the pay commencing at Rs. 20 and rising to Rs. 120 a month. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 29,922, of which the Government share was Rs. 25,171 against Rs. 27,352 in the previous year. The Government School at Ranchi made some progress in blacksmith's and carpenter's work during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,276, of which Rs. 1,882 (against Rs. 1,555 in the preceding year) were paid by Government.

The Bihar Industrial School was opened during the year. The total capital of this school is Rs. 2,50,411, of which Rs. 2,39,900 is invested in Government securities and Rs. 10,511 deposited in the Bank of Bengal. The monthly establishment charges amount to Rs. 182, and the total cost came to Rs. 16,011, the chief portion of which was devoted to the erection of a building. The institution had 32 pupils on the rolls, divided into two departments—the apprentice with 20 pupils and the artizan with 12. Twenty-five of the pupils received stipends varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3 a month. The course of instruction includes arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing and carpentry. The management is vested in a Committee with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President. A new industrial school was opened during the year at Patna, the Comilla artizan school was brought on to the books of the department, and a new technical school was opened at Noakhali.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure Dr. Martin's conclusion that District Boards and other local Educational authorities are becoming alive to the importance of technical education, and that year after year not only has there been an advance in the number of such schools, but a steady endeavour to place the existing ones on a better footing. Sir Antony MacDonnell hopes that this is only the beginning of a great movement. Higher education has now taken such firm root in Bengal that it has ceased to require from Government the same fostering care as formerly. The educational authorities should now pay special attention to the preparation of the youth of the country for new industrial and scientific pursuits and to the fostering of primary education among the poorer classes.

21. At the beginning of the official year, Mr. Slater, Principal of the Sibpur College, was authorised to visit the outlying industrial schools in order to introduce some uniformity of system into their course of instruction, so as to prepare them gradually for affiliation. Mr. Slater inspected the following institutions:—

- (1) Bihar Industrial School (2 visits).
- (2) Calcutta ditto ditto.
- (3) Giridhi ditto.
- (4) Ranchi ditto.
- (5) Patna Survey School (2 visits).
- (6) Dacca ditto.
- (7) Rangpur Technical School.
- (8) Mymensingh Technical School.
- (9) Hazaribagh Reformatory.

He sums up his conclusions as follows:—

“ In the present state of their finances they (these mufassal schools) can never rise above the standard of what I may call primary industrial schools, if they have to purchase machinery at market prices. Their funds are sufficient to enable them to employ a fairly competent head-master (generally an ex-apprentice of this College), and equip a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop. As feeders to a Central Technical College, such schools are invaluable from an industrial point of view; as separate institutions, with no further means of training their more advanced students, they must fail. The experiment has been tried unsuccessfully before, and I am convinced the recently established schools will meet with the same fate unless they are affiliated to an institution that can give a more advanced and complete training. This problem, therefore, of the training of students on a technical basis is a pressing one, if the present movement is to be successful. All my advice to the management of these schools has been based on the understanding that Government desired to place the Sibpur College on such a

footing as to enable it to receive and complete the training of these students from the primary schools. The only other suggestion I could have offered was that the movement should be suppressed as it was certain to fail. The schools I have visited have most readily accepted the suggestion as the only one on which their schools could progress, and I am now hampered with the prospect of these schools asking us to admit their students, and our being obliged to refuse on the ground of inadequate accommodation. My proposal for the proper encouragement of technical education in Bengal is a very simple one, and, if carried out on the lines I advocate, has the additional advantage of being cheap. All I ask for is (I) the affiliation to the Sibpur College of such primary industrial schools as desire this affiliation; (II) the necessary equipment and accommodation in the College to enable me to receive these students. At present the accommodation both in the College and workshops is inadequate for our present requirements, and sufficient accommodation could not be provided under a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. This cost is prohibitive in the present financial position of Government, so I propose to utilise the existing workshops solely for instructive purposes. Their area is sufficient for every purpose I require, and their only cost to the State would be their adaptation to their new requirements. * * * If the shops are given over for educational purposes, a new era in technical education will open out in Bengal."

If it lay with Sir Antony MacDonnell to decide whether the Sibpur Workshops should remain under the control of the Public Works Department or be transferred to the Educational Department, he would have no hesitation in deciding in favour of the transfer. Under the Public Works Department the Workshops serve no substantial purpose, while they compete with private enterprise. Under the Educational Department they would form a necessary and most valuable adjunct to a broad scheme of technical instruction for the Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that some of the District Boards have created scholarships for the encouragement of industrial studies.

Female education.

22. The progress of female education, in its main statistical aspects, is exhibited in the following

table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	2	240	218	182	Rs. 21,326	Rs.	Rs. 120	Rs. 2,807	Rs. 311	Rs. 21,534
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	6	250	218	166	364	.....	1,431	10	35	1,846
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,440	40,707	45,615	34,689	74,270	20,226	8,971	24,720	1,70,005	3,07,852
Unaided	373	6,376	5,818	4,001	.....	.....	.....	3,188	14,285	17,473
Total	2,821	56,579	51,899	30,638	95,960	20,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,206	3,51,735
						1,35,708			2,16,027	
1888-89	2,302	47,888				1,21,106			1,88,015	
1889-90	2,153	45,090				1,20,171			2,06,788	
1890-91	2,238	48,443				1,20,520			2,24,567	
1891-92	2,706	54,199				1,31,003			2,23,976	

There was a material advance in female education. The number of girls' schools increased from 2,706 to 2,821, and their pupils from 54,199 to 56,579. The number of girls in boys' schools also increased from 32,749 to 34,200. The net gain of schools was therefore 115, and of pupils 3,831. The only Government schools are the school department of the Bethune College and the Eden Female School in Dacca. It is satisfactory to see that, though the number of girls increased, the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,334. The cost of the schools under all the different heads except "Other sources" shows an increase which is in keeping with the increase in the number of schools and of pupils. The *Bethune School* passed two girls at the last Entrance examination, but the number of girls sent up has not been mentioned; the Dacca Female School sent up two, of whom one passed. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, furnished examination returns of 5,537 pupils; the number of schools examined by her was 104, of which 46 are in Calcutta. In Calcutta there were 150 primary girls' schools with 5,872 pupils against 162 schools with

5,516 pupils in the preceding year. Arrangements have recently been made and rules framed under which the grants to schools in and near Calcutta will be revised, so as to bring them to some extent into proportion with the actual work done. The special standards for girls' scholarships that were originally decided for Calcutta and its neighbourhood could not be largely extended to the mufassal for want of funds. It is a matter for congratulation to read that, in the last examination under these standards, out of 276 examinees, 236 passed against 175 out of 292 in the preceding year.

23. Though the total number of schools remained unchanged, there was an increase of 346 scholars attending European schools in Bengal during the year, and, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1886, the number has steadily increased since 1883, as the following figures will show:—

YEAR.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of scholars	5,574	5,055	6,380	6,094	6,301	6,541	6,692	6,710	6,820	7,008	7,444

The Government Boarding School at Kurseong had 86 students instead of 90; the Government expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 1,900. The average cost per scholar (Rs. 152) was less than that of the preceding year, (Rs. 180). The 27 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 3,968, and the 14 Church of England schools to 1,750 children, out of 7,444 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 10,84,680, of which Government paid Rs. 1,70,798. Government sanctioned during the year Mr. Bamford's proposals, (1) that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results, and (2) that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examination. These changes will give the Inspector freedom to employ the best methods for investigating the character of the teacher's work, and enable him to spend a much greater portion of his time actually in the schools, thus affording him increased opportunity for giving help and supervision where it is needed. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance examination increased from 106 to 154, and the number of successful candidates from 52 to 126. The percentage of successful candidates rose from 49·1 to 81·8. The number of schools upon the special list of those in receipt of fixed annual grants is the same (five) as in previous year. All these schools were examined during the year on the collective system (*i.e.*, the classes as a whole were tested instead of each individual scholar), and were all found to be doing good work.

24. The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 448,847 to 447,485, or by 1,362, and the percentage from 29·2 to 29·1. In public institutions the Muhammadan pupils increased by 4,430. A large increase, viz. by 3,094 Muhammadan pupils, took place in the upper primary schools. The private institutions sustained a loss of 5,792 Muhammadan pupils. In advanced private schools there was a loss of 1,793 Muhammadan pupils, while in the elementary schools there was a gain of 2,753. In other schools not coming up to departmental standards, there was a loss of 56 pupils. The actual expenditure of the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates which amounted to Rs. 66,654 by Rs. 777. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examination for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance	54	125	110	85	172
First Arts	21	57	16	47	35
Bachelors of Arts	18	21	12	14	23
Masters of Arts	1	3	2	2	

The number of passes gained by Muhammadan candidates was greater in 1892-93 than in the preceding year at all the examinations except the First Examination in Arts. The percentages also of Muhammadans among successful candidates advanced except in the case of the First Arts Examination. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that, though these results show some

slight improvement, they are disappointing when the proportion which the Muhammadan element bears to the total population is considered. The ratio per cent. of Muhammadan pupils at schools, of all kinds to the total number of Muhammadan pupils of a school-going age is 25, against 29 per cent. in the case of Hindus. Of pupils receiving secondary education, 81 per cent. are Hindus and only 14 per cent. Muhammadans, while of students receiving collegiate education, 90 per cent. are Hindus and only 5 per cent. Muhammadans.

In the general results of the central examination of the Madrassas 169 out of 313 passed this year, as compared with 224 out of 270 last year. The total number of candidates increased by 43, but the total number of passes diminished by 55. Three of the seven Madrassas are maintained from Provincial revenues; the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The 1,722 pupils at the seven Madrassas cost Government Rs. 25,231, and the total expenditure on their account was Rs. 59,933. Physical training is receiving attention both in the Calcutta and the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassas. On the subject of the comparative backwardness of Muhammadans in education, especially of the higher kind, the Director remarks:—

“One of the most depressing influences which have had the effect of discouraging the advance of education among the Muhammadan community arises from the fact that so little has hitherto been done towards giving employment to Musalman gentlemen in the Department of Public Instruction. This is a matter which I have recently brought to the notice of Government in a separate report, so I need not do more than allude to it here. Another matter upon which I wish to make a passing remark is the constitution of the District Boards, upon which in the majority of cases Muhammadans are not represented in such proportions as their numbers would seem to demand. This is a difficulty for which seemingly a remedy might easily be found. The Muhammadan Assistant Inspector for Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, pointing to the fact that some of the Boards in Bihar ‘have no Muhammadan members at all, and some perhaps only one or two,’ goes on to say:—‘The result has been just what could be anticipated with such imperfect and one-sided representation, so that even in some cases the presence of a European Magistrate-Chairman with all his powers and endeavours cannot do anything to help the cause of Muhammadans and check the growing tendency to retard it.’”

This matter will be separately considered.

25. The aboriginal population of Bengal includes the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Oraons, Pathaliks, Paharis, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong and Tippera frontiers. The

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition increased from 29,657 to 31,712 or by 2,055. The Christians advanced by 964 and the non-Christians by 1,091. The divisions in which the aborigines chiefly live are Burdwan, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. In the first of these there were 3,426, in Bhagalpur 6,231, and in Chota Nagpur 17,579, of whom 4,424 are Christians and 22,812 are non-Christians. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 136 schools as compared with 146 in 1891-92, and the pupils attending them decreased from 4,194 to 3,920 or by 274. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 33,933 to Rs. 42,063, while the Government expenditure decreased from Rs. 9,435 to Rs. 9,282. The aboriginal pupils gained 133 more passes at the Entrance and other examinations than in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

26. The figures for the last five years under this head are as follows:—

		1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Schools	...	11,709	13,867	13,387	13,868	13,473
Pupils	...	117,284	139,603	132,057	139,594	134,989

The total number of institutions decreased by 395 and the pupils attending them by 4,605. The largest decrease was in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is attributed by Mr. Oldham to the fact that foreigners are imported to supervise education. The suggestion of the Commissioner that he should be given the powers of Director in this district should be separately submitted.

The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian decreased by 77 and their pupils by 1,933, while the Sanskrit tols increased by 102, but their pupils diminished by 202. Certain rules were published by Government during the year for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous tols of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and nine Associations have been empowered to conduct the examination, the same sets of question papers being supplied to each by the Principal of the Sanskrit College. Under the orders of Government Mahamahopadhyaya Mahosa

Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., visited Sanskrit tols in the Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts. His visit to Orissa proved a success and evoked much enthusiasm in the cause of Sanskrit teaching in that province. Under his auspices three Associations have been established for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit.

27. The duty of selecting school-books has, since the year 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mukherji, C.I.E., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. The Committee received for examination during the year 301 books on different subjects: of these 157 were approved for various purposes, 142 were rejected, and the consideration of two books had to be postponed. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. A list of text-books and another of prize books in Hindi and Urdu were approved by the Bihar Text-Book Committee and published for the first time. The Orissa Committee consists of 16 members, of whom only four belong to the Education Department, but it does not appear that its members did any very useful work during the year.

28. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Dr. C. A. Martin for his efficient administration while in charge of the Department, and cordially agrees in the high eulogium already bestowed by Government on Mr. Tawney for his conspicuous services in the cause of education in Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2693.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance. His special attention is invited to paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24 and 25 of the Resolution.

Circular No. 28.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all Magistrates and District Boards. Their special attention is invited to paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Resolution.

Nos. 2694-95.

EXTRACT paragraph 20 of the Resolution, with extract paragraph 135 of the Report, forwarded to—

- (1) the Director of Surveys, Bengal, and
- (2) the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for information and guidance.

No. 2696.

EXTRACT paragraph 21 of the Resolution, with extract paragraph 144 of the Report, forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government for information.

No. 2697.

Copy, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department for information, with special reference to paragraph 16 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1893.

